

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT SECOND-CLASS RATES

Vol. XXVII.

New York and Chicago, July 26, 1902.

No. 4

RUMORS OF PURCHASES.

It is rumored that the Sioux City packing-house, stockyards and the railroad connected therewith have been sold to one of the big packing concerns. The Crescent City packing plant, at New Orleans, has also been sold to a Chicago concern.

WILL CLOSE MEAT WORKS.

Lakes Creek Meat Works, Australia, will, it is expected, have to close down towards the end of this month unless rain falls. The company have sufficient meat at the works and on the roads to complete the recent contract for 350,000 pounds of corned beef and 125,000 canned mutton for the Indian Army.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Visitors: Joseph Schilmann, Hamburg; William I. Gear, Montreal; James Bradley, John F. Wright, R. B. Schneider, Hiram Jackson, L. E. Chittenden, Chicago; E. R. Bushman, Cincinnati.

Proposed for membership: Wm. M. Wilcox (shipper); Irely Tynberg, Jr. (insurance).

URUGUAY'S MEAT AND CATTLE.

Uruguay imported during 1901 livestock to the value of \$822,713 (decrease of \$187,246), and exported \$473,422 worth of livestock, a decrease of \$60,794 worth. Among that country's other exports were \$25,931,115 worth of slaughterhouse products, a falling off of \$674,547; provisions for vessels \$127,877, a slight increase.

ADVISED TO RAISE CATTLE.

President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, has caused a circular letter to be distributed among the farmers of North Dakota against devoting all of their land to the raising of wheat. He urges diversified farm pursuits, in order that serious results may not follow an unlooked-for failure of the grain crop. The North Dakota farmers are advised to diversify their pursuits by raising cattle, sheep and poultry. The Great Northern promises to issue bulletins giving information as to how to obtain and handle live stock.

NEW TANNERY AT AGUASCALIENTES

The State of Aguascalientes has granted a concession for the establishment of a tannery at Aguascalientes. The concessionaries, Messrs. Garia, Chavez, and Quirin agree to invest at least 50,000 pesos in the new plant, and to commence operations within a year from the date of the contract. The capital, plant and products of the company are exempt from all state and municipal taxes for a period of ten years.

GAVE HIS STEER SELLER ORDERS.

Everybody has a kick coming over the livestock and meat situation. This time it is the cattle farmer. Here is what he says to the livestock commission man who sells his stock for him in the open market:

I ship you to-day one car of 26 head of steers. You will please not say that you struck a bad market. Pour about four bushels of shot into each one if they don't weigh enough to suit.

This old story that you struck a bad market—millions of cattle in to-day and billions coming—has become a chestnut with us old grangers. We have begun to lose confidence in you brass-collared gentlemen up there in Christendom. Make those cattle bring all they are worth or I positively will not ship you another car of stock. Your letters are very alluring. Place the proceeds with the National Bank of Denison, Tex.

Just at that time a string of South Texas cattle were fetching \$6.40 in Kansas City. They were roughed through the winter and fed 6 lbs. of cottonseed meal on the grass.

COTTON OIL DEAL FAILS.

Guthrie, Okla., July 24.—The scheme of placing all the cotton oil mills of Oklahoma and Indian Territory in a combination has failed. Options had been placed on the mills at Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Shawnee, South McAlester, Chandler, Chickasha, Durant and Ardmore, the aggregate value being several millions. The deal was in the hands of a Western representative of Eastern capitalists, but the life of the options was too limited, it is said. All options were to expire on August 1.

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to July 1—	1902.	1901.
Chicago	2,490,000	2,350,000
Kansas City	825,000	1,420,000
Omaha	825,000	895,000
St. Louis	398,000	680,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	621,500	730,000
Indianapolis	355,000	429,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	57,000	113,000
Cudahy, Wis.	97,000	156,000
Cincinnati	152,000	196,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	143,000	214,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa. .	146,000	174,000
Sioux City, Iowa	340,000	288,000
St. Paul, Minn.	224,000	207,000
Louisville, Ky.	91,000	124,000
Cleveland, Ohio	158,000	169,000
Detroit, Mich.	95,000	95,000
Wichita, Kan.	36,000	108,000
Nebraska City, Neb. .	89,000	94,000
Bloomington, Ill.	31,800	39,900
Marshalltown, Iowa 0.	28,000	38,900
Above and all other. .	7,435,000	8,840,000

—Price Current.

RUMORS SAY HAMMOND COMPANIES ARE SOLD

The following press dispatch was sent out from Chicago on Tuesday:

According to a report current today that seemed to be well substantiated, Armour & Co. have absorbed the Hammond Packing Co. and the G. H. Hammond Co. The G. H. Hammond Co. has \$3,600,000 of stock and \$1,550,000 of bonds. The Hammond Packing Co. has \$1,500,000 of stock. The plants of the G. H. Hammond Co. are in Hammond, Ind.; South Omaha, Neb., and Chicago, Ill. The Hammond Packing Co.'s establishment is in St. Joseph, Mo.

The National Provisioner telegraphed Armour & Company and the G. H. Hammond Co. as follows:

Report that Armour secured control Hammond Company. True or false?

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

These are the replies received:

Referring to your message, we do not deny or affirm same. THE G. H. HAMMOND CO.

Mr. Armour gone to Europe. No one here to affirm or deny report. ARMOUR & COMPANY.

OLEOMARGARINE STRETCHED CONGRESS

The New York "Times" on Thursday morning had the following editorial on "Oleomargarine":

It is not to be wondered at that the constitutionality of the oleomargarine act passed by the last Congress is to be tested. In the early part of August, when the ruling of the Internal Revenue Commissioner will fix the interpretation of the provisions of the law, the companies engaged in the manufacture of butterine, oleomargarine and like products will move. Their contention will be that the interstate commerce and tax features of the law are unconstitutional, and that it is the most obnoxious kind of class legislation.

It must be admitted that this view of the law is the one likely to be reached by any one with a knowledge of the facts and no interest in the maintenance of dairy products at a level impossible if the competition of imitation butter is permitted. In attacking a legitimate industry of which the product is a wholesome and acceptable article of food which is incomparably better than inferior butter, Congress has stretched its powers—if not to the breaking point, at least to their extreme limit. It is a cheap piece of demagoguery to catch the farmer vote; and while to catch the farmer vote is not in itself unworthy of the attention of the practical politician with a bucolic constituency, there should be ways of doing this which will not tax out of existence a food product against which no valid objection can be urged, and which cannot be distinguished from that which it imitates, unless, indeed, it is detected by reason of its being a little better, a good deal more uniform, less liable to deteriorate from atmospheric influences, and not affected by the dietetic vagaries of cows.

[The National Provisioner has always urged this view of the matter. When it is known how dangerous is the poison in the color used to yellow Northwestern poor grass butter the infamy of the Grout Bill will be better appreciated. Up in Minnesota a professor has been killing cattle by feeding them State-made colored butter.—Ed.]

RENOVATED BUTTER INSPECTION.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following notice to collectors:

The act of Congress approved May 9, 1902, which, among other things, imposes a tax of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound on renovated butter and a special tax of \$50 per annum on manufacturers of that product, assigns to the Secretary of Agriculture various duties concerning the examination of such factories and the product of the same. Under the general laws, collectors are required to supervise the transactions of manufacturing in their districts, including renovated butter factories.

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued instructions to all inspectors, officers, or agents of his department, requiring them to render every possible assistance to officers or agents of this bureau in connection with the manufacture of renovated butter.

As the supervision of this business is required to be carried on jointly between the two departments, collectors will instruct their deputies to confer with and assist the officers

of the Agricultural Department intrusted with this work.

A list of inspectors of dairy exports and renovated butter factories and markets under the Department of Agriculture is transmitted herewith.

The following is a list of inspectors of dairy exports and renovated butter factories and markets, Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Geo. M. Whitaker, inspector of dairy exports, P. O. box 1332, Boston, Mass.

B. F. Van Valkenburgh, inspector of dairy exports, 193 Duane street, New York City.

W. D. McArthur, inspector of dairy exports, 114 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. D. Collyer, inspector of factories and exports, 210 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

M. W. Lang, inspector of renovated butter, territory west of the Mississippi River (address, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington).

Levi Wells, inspector for renovated butter, territory east of Illinois and Wisconsin (address, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington).

PACKERS WIN.

Judgments were entered at Kansas City in the Common Pleas Court of Wyandotte County, in favor of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and

the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company in their suit for injunction against the collection of certain parts of the taxes of these companies for the year 1901. This turn was the result of a statement made by Samuel Mather, special counsel for Wyandotte County, when the cases were called for trial. He said the board of county commissioners would be satisfied if judgments were entered on the basis of the equalization of the assessment made by the board in 1901. Such a judgment would relieve the packing houses of the payment of that part of the assessment added by County Clerk Frank M. Holcomb.

ADULTERATING TALLOW.

At a meeting of the National Soap Association the matter of adulterated tallow came up for consideration, some of the members stating that they had purchased tallow of certain tallow renderers which they had found to be adulterated more than 16 per cent. with mineral soap stock, so-called tallow grease, or tallow compound, and it was voted that the National Association appropriate a fund for the purpose of bringing criminal action against all manufacturers and brokers who were selling goods of this character.

It is understood that the adulterated tallow above referred to comes principally from Ohio.

ARE CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES HARMFUL?

In answering the question, "Are chemical preservatives harmful?" "The National Druggist" of St. Louis, in a leading editorial, says:

"Apparently, most of these journals, that have been discussing the subject, do not include sodium chloride among 'chemicals,' or imagine that there can possibly be any question as to its absolute harmlessness.

"Those acquainted with chemistry, however, can see no reason why NaCl (salt) is any less a 'chemical' than H₃BO₃ (boric acid), or Na₂B₄O₇·10H₂O (borax); yet such is the force of habit that when common salt is spoken of as a preservative of food, to nine men out of ten the idea of its true nature never occurs. That it is, under certain circumstances, a poisonous substance, and that its prolonged use may cause the most horrible sufferings and death, is also apparently forgotten, even by those who read in the daily papers of the ravages of scurvy on board whaling and other vessels belated at sea and sort of fresh food.

"In most instances this strange obtuseness of mental vision is due to the 'familiarity that breeds contempt.' Having used salt all their lives, and having learned (usually from the Bible) that it has been used as a food preservative from the most ancient times, and that it was commended by the Saviour, it never seems to occur to the multitude that it can possibly be harmful or that there are possibly many other chemical substances that are at least as harmless, and are many times more efficient as preservatives, the question of harmlessness being generally dependent on the quantity used.

"That education on these points is extremely desirable, we are ready to admit, and we also admit that further investigation is desirable before any hard-and-fast enunciation is made as to the absolute safety of using any substance in this capacity. We are not, however, in favor of leaving the investigation, as has been suggested by at least one prominent newspaper, to the 'experts of the Department of Agriculture,' or any other department of the general Government. The question of food preservatives is one in which the whole world is vitally interested, and it should be settled by an international commission of scientific men, appointed by the leading nations of the world. Its members should be of such reputation, both as to scientific and moral qualities, that the final dictum will be unhesitatingly accepted by the world. There should, moreover, not be allowed on this commission any many who is, in any manner, connected with the manufacture or trade in preservatives, or who has even announced an opinion, as an expert, of the virtues or demerits of any substance that may be brought before the commission.

"The results achievable by a body of this description would be of incalculable service to mankind. If he 'who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before' be worthy of being called a benefactor of the race, surely he who teaches us how to preserve and store away, in freshness and wholesomeness, against a time of need, the otherwise perishable gifts of nature, is equally worthy of being hailed as a benefactor on a much larger scale, for not only man but the domestic animals share in the benefits bestowed."

ONE OF THE "KING PINS" IN THE PACKING AND PROVISION BUSINESS

In these days of notable changes in the trade none is more noteworthy than the resignation of Samuel A. McClean, Jr., as vice-president of the Anglo-American Provision Company, and his acceptance of the vice-presidency and general managership of the Continental Packing Company, one of the leading houses in the business, and in which he is now a large stockholder.

Mr. McClean's new associates, T. E. Wells, A. S. White, William Kirkwood, and Harry Boore, are men well and favorably known in the trade. This concern has heretofore confined its business strictly to hog products, but it is now freely predicted that ere long it will enter every branch of the business, and there would appear no reason why such a prediction should not come true. Mr. Mc-

clean's"—but, while no columns of sensational matter appear anent this little "Provision Emperor" (as "Sam" McClean is called in the trade), he has been a "seven-year" wonder of the trade, one of the most successful and popular managers and operators in the business, and not by any chance, either. Owing to his shrewd judgment, unflagging energy and a thorough knowledge of and incessant contact with the details of his business, his flag is nailed to the mast, and he went in for results.

The Continental Packing Company is to be congratulated upon the securing of such an officer. While all connected with "The Anglo" feel his loss to them keenly, they join in congratulations, and add their very best wishes for Mr. McClean's continued suc-



SAMUEL A. MCCLEAN, JR.

Clean could have made arrangements with several other houses that gave him flattering inducements, but he preferred to remain with his old company (perhaps through sentiment), whose affairs he knew so intimately and managed so well; so well, in fact, that they operated continuously and with phenomenal success, when all other houses were complaining of losing money. Although but 32 years of age, Mr. McClean has been with "The Anglo" twenty-two years, climbing step by step until, seven years ago, he was unanimously elected vice-president, which position he has held continuously ever since. Column after column appears from time to time in the dailies about "Corn Kings," "Wheat Kings" and "Oats Kings," some successful, some sadly the reverse, and all generally of meteoric characterization and existence—seven-day won-

derful career. So also do all his friends, and their name is legion. Mr. McClean has won his way in the commercial world, and to the hearts of all who have the honor and pleasure of his friendship and acquaintance, simply because of his honorable and sterling qualities. Very few men stand as high as he does in the estimation of his colleagues and fellowmen. Through it all Mr. McClean has always been the same quiet, unassuming and sympathetic, ever active and alert co-worker with those about him. He evidently feels his severance from the boys he has been associated with so long, and whose deep friendship and good will he esteems and reciprocates. This is but natural, and Mr. McClean is a natural man.

Everywhere are heard heartfelt wishes for the continued good success of the Continental

Packing Company's new vice-president and general manager. Those in high places say that the "Continental" has not detracted from its already good name by this most recent alliance.

Mr. McClean is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and an Elk, as well as a member of most of the leading clubs. He is also a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Everybody likes him.

IMPORTANT OLEO RULING.

Section 2 of the Act of May 9, 1902, contains the following: "Provided further, that wholesale dealers who vend no other oleomargarine or butterine except that upon which a tax of one-fourth of one cent per pound is imposed by this act as amended shall pay \$200, and such retail dealers as vend no other oleomargarine or butterine except that upon which is imposed by this act as amended a tax of one-fourth of one cent per pound shall pay \$6."

From information that has reached this office it would appear that this provision of the act referred to is not fully understood, for the reason that retail dealers in oleomargarine are making application for special tax stamps at the rate of \$6 per annum in many cases where it is reasonable to suppose that they had on hand July 1, or have received since that date for sale, oleomargarine which paid the tax of two cents per pound removed from the factory prior to July 1, 1902. Special attention is invited to the fact that the Act of May 9 provided for a special tax upon retail dealers at \$6 per year for such dealers only as vend no other oleomargarine than that upon which a tax of one-fourth of one cent per pound had been paid.

This office has also information to the effect that numbers of wholesale dealers in oleomargarine had on hand July 1, 1902, quantities of oleomargarine removed from the factory prior to that date, the sale of which on and after July 1, 1902, at wholesale would require the payment of a special tax at the rate of \$480 per annum. Retail dealers selling oleomargarine removed from the factory prior to July 1, 1902, would be required to pay the special tax of \$48 per annum. Wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine who have paid the special tax at the rate of \$200 and \$6 respectively per annum who are found to have sold any oleomargarine taxed at a different rate than one-fourth of one cent per pound received from the factory on and after July 1, 1902, will be required to provide themselves with special tax stamps at the higher rate.

This is a matter calling for special investigation on the part of collectors and deputy collectors whose duty it is to see that the Internal Revenue taxes imposed by law are not evaded.

KING SELLS WOOL.

His Majesty, the King, secured top price (9½d. per pound) for lambs' wool from Osborne at the Isle of Wight Wool Fair, while Lord Tennyson, Governor of South Australia, achieved a similar distinction with fleeces, which went up to 9d. per pound. At the sale 40,000 fleeces were disposed of, the average price being slightly in advance of last year's figure.

THE FLOCKS OF A DESOLATION

By COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

[Taken from the writer's unpublished diary made while officially investigating the sheep, cattle and rabbit conditions in the "Western Back Blocks" of the Darling River Country, Australia.]

(Continued from July 19.)

An Old Sheep-shearing Shed

Their general appearance would suggest a voluntary unemployed village settlement. It is one of the oldest stations on the river and looks so. The shearing shed, half a mile down the river, is a large one. It is, apparently, the largest on the river, and must be over 300 feet long. The appearance of the country would show that some great struggle for existence had waged here. The land is literally cleared. No animal could live on it now. I see no sheep, and have seen none since I left Wilcannia. For miles and miles the land is lifeless, and no living animal moves on its face. The steamer whistles for Cuthero station. That whistle was a pleasant break in the painful silence that brooded and hung about every tree and scene.

A Famous Sheep Station

Cuthero has quite a celebrated name on the river. An outstation named Polia is a part of this, and the lot belong to Messrs. Pile Brothers, of Adelaide. It was at this station the now famous flood embankment was made out of sand bags. This was the only large embankment that successfully resisted the fierce floodwaters of the Darling in 1890, Mr. Admans' embankment at Tilpa being the only other one of any kind that proved effective. The Cuthero battlement was 600 yards long, 12 feet wide, and walled in by bags filled with sand and placed two abreast on both sides of the mound which was from 5 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 9 inches high. The flood beat against it, and, at one time, was within 4 inches of leaping over the parapet down into the otherwise defenseless gardens, homestead and adjacent buildings. Eighteen men were employed for some time erecting the embankment.

Mr. H. A. Whitfield kindly showed me everything. It is a pleasure to meet such gentlemen out so far where there is so little to please or to admire. It was also a pleasure to see those irrigated cabbages and cauliflowers trying to look over that wall. They'd excite even the envy of a Chinaman, and the luscious fruit about prompts an avarice big enough to smash any commandment. Every time I walk into one of these "voluminous" fruit gardens I realize what a natural mortal Adam was. Cuthero carries, ordinarily, 170,000 sheep.

Some Fearful Rabbit Experiences

They haven't been able to take the census of their rabbits, but they have a few experiences with them. One day they made a yard at the side of a paddock with the usual trap in it. The yard covered 1-8 of an acre. The first morning it caught 2,500 rabbits; second morning, 1,500; third morning, 500. This was three nights' product from a 640 acre paddock that had been previously wire netted. It was being cleaned of rabbits as a special reserve horse, etc., paddock. Those 4,500 rabbits from 640 acres is not a bad record when you want to graze a few sheep, too, is it?

Athletic Rodent

Cuthero has some rodent athletes also. The rabbits here climbed the 5-ft. wire fence to the top of a 10-ft. high hedge row and eat all the tender growth off of its top. I saw that hedge around the residence simply cleaned. They would also take a running start at the braces of the paddock fence and go over into the forbidden ground. Two men with one "poison cart" killed over 1,000 rabbits per day for two months, on this station, or over 60,000 for the time. Other men and carts were at work. This fearful hand destruction assisted ten times over by the starving drouth must have destroyed many millions here in six or seven months. The drouth this year was very severe on all animal life.

Last year 17 inches of rain fell, but from October 15, 1891, to 25th May, 1892, only $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of rain fell on Cuthero, while only 2-20 inches fell from 6th July to October last, giving less than 3 inches from July 1, 1891, to May 25, 1892—ten months.

They seem to enjoy life here at Cuthero in spite of the throttling the government gives sheep culture. The whole surroundings are neat and clean. The store is as well stocked as many shops in larger towns, but with a more choice assortment of goods. Station customers are particular. The neat and large number of modern buggies about under the sheds readily suggest the idea that this station believes in a first class going concern in every respect. It gives the appearance of a modern country seat adjacent to some fashionable city. This is the home of many reputable race horses and blood stock, and the nice race track drags up all sorts of racing fancies. They have a public school here with an attendance of 32 children.

A Cargo of Rabbit Skins.

Not far from Cuthero, on the left bank of the river, is the clean, barren bank on which Tarcoola station rests. The gentlemanly manager, Mr. Darchy, lives there with his interesting family, surrounded by orange trees and other irrigated verdure that is quite a contrast to the treeless expanse which stretches out to the gum tree border of the river bank. We reached Tarcoola about midday, and "lay to" for 180,000 rabbit skins, which represented the skinned slaughter for five months on the run. This lease is the property of the A. M. L. & F. Co., of Melbourne. It consists of 600 square miles of country, and carries, nominally, 25,000 sheep. This is more of a rabbit ranch than a sheep run. But it does not differ from any other run about the Darling frontages in that respect. Twenty-five rabbiters are employed on the frontages and fifteen in the back, also a dog killer for native dogs. The dog killer gets from \$10 to \$25 per dozen pairs scalps of the native wild dogs. He gets \$25 per week now.

Ten inches is the average annual rainfall on this station. But from January 1 to 26th May, 1892, only 55 points fell, distributed as follows; January, 5 points; February, none; March, 29 points; April, 15 points; to 26th May, 6 points. This may be termed the strangulation period. The drouth, however, began here on 30th September of last year,

and ended on the 26th of May of this. The river is so very contorted just here that it is common to stand at the landing and refer to the parallel reach at the back as "the other river."

We refused the passage money of a young woman here. Everything is full; no room. She must now wait, whether she wishes to or not, until some other steamer comes along. When that is no one knows. Still she must wait, and enjoy another harrowing blessing of river life.

(To be Continued.)

PATENTS.

704,510. LEATHER-STRETCHING DEVICE, John Caldwell, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to W. S. Nott Company, Minneapolis, Minn., a corporation. Original application filed March 26, 1900. Serial No. 10,129. Renewed December 17, 1900. Serial No. 40,125. Divided and this application filed Aug. 6, 1901. Serial No. 71,023.

704,517. BUTCHER'S SAW FRAME, Dwight S. Cole, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to the New York State Saw Filers' Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Filed Oct. 8, 1901. Serial No. 77,957.

704,530. STOCK-FOOD AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Spencer L. Fraser, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-tenth to Sophronia Demarest Fraser, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 26, 1899. Serial No. 71,515.

704,989. PROCESS OF EXTRACTING OIL. La Fayette D. Vorce, Chicago, Ill. Filed Oct. 29, 1900. Serial No. 34,688.

704,998. COTTON COMPRESSOR. Frank L. White, Pine Bluff, Ark.; assignor of one-half to William B. Howell, Pine Bluff, Ark. Filed April 25, 1902. Serial No. 104,707.

704,555. LUBRICATING DEVICE. Bradford H. Locke, Denver, Colo. Filed November 20, 1900. Serial No. 37,093.

704,563. PACKAGE FOR LOBSTERS OR THE LIKE. Albert C. McLoon, Rockland, Me. Filed April 8, 1902. Serial No. 101,939.

704,592. COATING TRAY. Percy B. Taylor, Newark, N. J.; assignor to the Pure Food Company, a corporation of New Jersey. Original application filed November 8, 1899. Serial No. 736,244. Divided, and this application filed January 30, 1901. Serial No. 45,302.

704,643. CATTLE STALL. George E. Hore, Norway Lake, Me. Filed March 21, 1902. Serial No. 10,383.

704,662. PROCESS OF PRODUCING OXIDIZED MILK ALBUMEN. Heinrich Oppermann, Berlin, Germany. Filed December 26, 1901. Serial No. 87,286.

704,679. CANNING APPARATUS. John T. Garner, Grayrock, Tex. Filed March 31, 1902. Serial No. 100,846.

704,700. CAN BODY FORMING MACHINE. John G. Hodgson, Maywood, Ill.; assignor my mesne assignments to American Can Company, Jersey City, N. J., a corporation of New Jersey. Filed October 22, 1900. Serial No. 33,966.

704,772. MANUFACTURING ARTIFICIAL ICE. Edward Barrath, Philadelphia, Pa.; assignor of two-thirds to John J. Kellar and Augustus Beitney, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed December 6, 1901. Serial No. 84,865.

704,822. COTTON CHOPPER AND CLOD CRUSHER. Martin B. Gooing, Vicksburg, Miss. Filed October 3, 1901. Serial No. 77,421.

704,942. OIL OR MOLASSES FAUCET. Charles F. Smith, New Britain, Conn.; assignor to Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn. Filed March 2, 1901. Serial No. 49,561.

GERMANY'S NEW SYSTEM READY

U. S. Consul-General Mason, Berlin, Germany, sends the following report on Germany's new inspection system for meat imports:

The code of regulations for carrying into effect from the 1st of October next the new famous meat-inspection law of June 3, 1900, has been issued in the form of a special supplement to the regular periodical publications of the imperial health office. As such, it makes a pamphlet of 24 closely printed quarto pages, in which the whole system is set forth with the elaborate thoroughness and minuteness of detail characteristic of German legislation and administration. In transmitting for the information of the Department of Agriculture the full text of this measure, which will influence so directly the importation of meats and meat-producing animals into Germany, the following synopsis of its provisions is submitted as of presumable public interest.

The first section of the present publication comprises the full text of the statute itself, which after several years of agitation and discussion was finally enacted and received the imperial signature on June 3, 1900. Then follows the decree of June 30, 1900, putting into effect from the 1st of October that year the twelfth section of the law, which forbids the importation of canned meats, sausages, and other forms of finely cut meats. This part of the statute, being a direct and simple prohibition, could be enforced at once, whereas the remainder of the law—which provides for a most elaborate and far-reaching system of inspection of animals and meat and official supervision of cattle, sheep, and hog markets, slaughterhouses, and the whole process of preparing and preserving meats—had to remain in abeyance until the necessary buildings could be erected, trained inspectors provided, and the other requisite machinery completed and put into working order. This has now been done, and the regulations just published announce the practical working methods of the new system. It is divided into chapters, as follows:

Chapter A includes 48 sections, many of which have several subsidiary paragraphs, and the whole occupies 11 pages of the published code. It prescribes with microscopic minuteness the system of inspection and treatment by the sanitary police of animals, slaughterhouses, and meats throughout the empire. It covers in effect the whole domestic production of meats in Germany, and is throughout as precise and exacting as scientific sanitary erudition can make it. It is this portion of the new system which has evoked thus far the principal opposition in this country. The advocates of the statute assert that it is merely the application of modern sanitary science to the preparation of an important class of food products; that it embodies and provides for the protection which the national government owes to the lives and health of the people. Opponents of the new system—among whom may be reckoned most butchers, provision dealers, market men, and in general the non-agricultural classes whose interests make them advocates of cheap and plentiful food—denounce these regulations as the outgrowth of scientific fanaticism, a phase of technical pedantry which

has no proper place in the economics of everyday life. That it will increase the cost and difficulties of utilizing the already inadequate supply of home-grown meats is obvious; whether the additional security as to quality will offset these disadvantages, experience can only determine.

Chapter B lays down regulations for the examination and qualification of inspectors, who must be competent veterinary surgeons; Chapter C covers the code of instructions for subinspectors who are not educated as veterinaries; Chapter D prescribes the regulations for inspection and sanitary treatment of foreign meats presented for import; and Chapter E comprises the whole topic of trichinae and the treatment of pork meats, native or of foreign origin.

Although the principal features of the law have long been made familiar through consular and press reports, a brief resume of some of its more important provisions, especially those which will affect importations of meats and animals, may be of present interest. Under paragraph 12, fresh meats can only be imported in whole carcasses. Carcasses of cattle and hogs, but not of calves, may be split in half, but the halves are to be left together and accompanied in all cases by the head, lungs, heart, and kidneys. Cow beef must have the udder attached and carcasses of pork must include the tongue. Excepting hams, bacon, and intestines, no piece of pickled, smoked, or otherwise preserved meat weighing less than 4 kilograms (8.8 lbs. avoirdupois) may be imported into Germany.

When to all this is added the prohibition, under paragraph 21 of the law, of meats preserved with borax or boracic acid, or with any of several other antiseptic salts which have hitherto been more or less extensively used as meat preservatives, it will be evident that the net effect of the new system will be to more or less diminish the supply and increase the cost of meats for consumption in this country. Already, some premonitory symptoms of such influence are noticed. The Berliner Tageblatt of to-day makes the following comment:

"The meat inspection law throws its shadow before—a meat famine is in sight. Old stocks of preserved meats have become exhausted, and since the countries which formerly supplied Germany with meats have for the most part found other markets, and our import of cattle and fresh meats is steadily diminishing, Hamburg and Berlin have this week enjoyed a foretaste of what will happen when the meat-inspection law shall have entered into full force. It occurred at Hamburg on Saturday, June 14, that many butchers had no beef to sell because Denmark had sent very few cattle and because the rest of Germany and Austria had furnished only a meager supply for part of the week. Berlin had to pay on Saturday at the cattle market, for the few available animals that were to be had, actual famine prices.

The Hamburger correspondent of June 10, in announcing the issue of the regulations which form the subject of this report, said:

"It can not be doubted that vexatious delays and expenses, which the prescribed inspections will necessarily entail, will lead to

an important diminution of meat imports as soon as the new regulations shall be enforced. In order to estimate correctly the effects of the law and the administrative regulations adopted by the Bundesrath, it is only necessary to inquire how our imports will be influenced thereby. The importations of mild-cured meats, including bacon, hams, canned meats, and sausages, during the past four years have been valued as follows:

Year.	Marks.	Value.
1898	46,100,000	\$10,971,800
1899	36,800,000	8,759,400
1900	25,400,000	6,045,200
1901	18,800,000	4,474,400

This decline in the import of preserved meats has been caused partially by the prohibition of imports canned meats and sausages. While our imports of fresh meats have come mainly from Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark, and Russia, at least 70 to 80 per cent. of our foreign supply of preserved meats came from the United States. These will in future be most directly affected by the continued prohibition against sausages, canned meats, meats preserved with borax, and pickled meats in pieces of less than 4 kilograms (8.8 pounds) weight.

When it is remembered that cattle and most meats are exceptionally scarce and costly in the United States, and that other countries are ready to absorb most of whatever surplus our packers may have for export, it may be expected that the hitherto flourishing and important meat-export trade of our country with Germany will show during the coming fiscal year a serious and general decline.

WIRE FORM COMPANY REORGANIZED

The American Wire Form Co. has been reorganized and is now installed in its new factory and offices at 27 Barclay street, New York. Additional machinery has been placed and the facilities of the plant are improved in every way. The changes were made necessary by the growth of business which demanded more capital and larger quarters.

The baskets made by this company have great strength and durability, are attractive in appearance, hygienic, being always clean and are ready for use at any moment. They do not become ill smelling or harbor vermin, nor is there any bother from sawdust, as they are raised from the floor. They require no paper in the bottom, a feature which results in a large saving to the butcher.

Steel skewers, cheap and strong, and easy to enter the meat, are made by the company, as are package handles, holdfast hooks, bag holders and bacon stringers.

CHEMICAL COMPANY ISSUES BONDS.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. announces that it will issue bonds of a total not to exceed 7,000,000. This is for the replacement of moneys used in buying new properties, including the Southern Cotton Oil Company and a controlling interest in a German potash mine, which assures the company its own supply of potash. The bonds will be secured by the stock of subsidiary companies, some of which is at present security for outstanding indebtedness.

STANDARD BUTTERINE COMPANY

Churners of High Grade Butterine

and manufacturers of "Bakers' Delight," a special make of Butterine, a shortening substitute for Creamery or Dairy Butter. It has no equal, quantity required being one-fourth less than butter.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

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LANGDON, D. C.

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NEW YORK

TRADE GLEANINGS

Wm. Miles, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a leather merchant, is dead.

The United States Glue Co. will open a branch house at Cincinnati.

The slaughterhouse of Philip Haas, Dayton, O., was destroyed by fire.

Thomas Goulard, a well-known New York provision inspector, died last week.

Top cattle sold in St. Joseph last week at 8:27c., the record for that market.

T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., will erect a packing plant at Peoria, Ill.

The Ohio Farmers' Fertilizer Co., Columbus, O., has increased capital from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

The New York & St. Louis Mining and Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., will erect a fertilizer plant.

The McKay Leather Co., Benicia, Cal., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated by A. T., and G. A. McKay, S. Frame and G. W. Harris.

The National Oak Leather Co., Cincinnati, O., capital \$5,000,000, has been incorporated by George T. Alter, Raymond L. Dolings, and others.

The Riley-Leonard Live stock Co., Otero County, Col., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated by John H. Riley, W. H. Leonard and H. L. Waldo.

Swift & Co. have incorporated at Portland, Me., with \$4,000,000 capital stock, of which \$500 is paid in. Freedom Hutchinson, Newton, Mass., and Andrew R. Murray, Boston, are incorporators.

The Niagara Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated to manufacture greases, lubricants, soaps, etc., by A. Goodby, of Chicago; John A. Van Arsdale and Daniel McCue, of Buffalo.

FINISHING HOGS WITH COTTON SEED MEAL.

The following experiments were conducted by the Kentucky Experiment Station:

Distillery grains fed to a lot of hogs was the dried residue from whisky distilleries. The animals did not relish this feed in any amount and would not eat it when there was any corn available. Fed for six weeks in equal amounts with corn the four animals gained only 23 pounds. With corn forming two-thirds of the ration and the distillery grain one-third, the gains were lower than with the other lots. After changing some of them to corn four-fifths and distillery grains one-fifth, the gains were better for the four weeks than with corn alone. This is probably the greatest per cent. in the ration with corn in which distillery grains can be profitably fed to hogs.

At the conclusion of the ten weeks' period of feeding reported, the same lots of pigs were used to test the value of certain feeds in finishing for market. The feeds employed were corn, hominy meal (a residue from hominy mills, consisting of the germ and husk of corn grains), skim milk, tankage (composed of dried blood, meat scraps and other packinghouse refuse) and cottonseed meal. The trial was carried on three weeks. The five lots were fed similar rations, except in the case of cottonseed meal, which was varied. This latter feed has been tested by several of the United States experimental stations, and it is well known that

its continued use as a feed for pigs will result in the death of the animals. Where fed in small amounts or where alternated with other feeds some experiments have shown that death losses may be avoided. George-son, Burtis and Otis (Kansas Bul. 53) fed a ration of five-fifths corn meal and one-sixth cottonseed meal to young pigs. They all died before six weeks had passed. A ration composed of three-fourths corn meal and one-fourth cottonseed meal was fed to two sows. They continued to gain for 45 days and showed no symptoms of disease. Henry (Wisconsin Report 1894) fed four sows one-half pound of cottonseed meal daily for 35 days without any bad effects. Curtis and Carson (Texas Bul. 21) state that pigs died in from six to eight weeks when fed cottonseed meal. Emery (North Carolina Bul. 109) fed 1 1-4 pounds of cottonseed meal with 2 1-2 pounds of bran in a pig ration for 21 days without bad effects. When the amount of cottonseed meal was increased to 2 pounds the pigs sickened. The subject deserves further study, as cottonseed is a cheap and valuable feed, and a large number of experiments will show to what extent it may be safely used as a part of the ration in feeding pigs. Further experiments are also desirable for determining the danger point of running pigs after steers fed cottonseed meal. Cottonseed has proven a very efficient feed for cattle and is especially valuable in finishing them for market. The results obtained in the experiment herein reported indicate that it is no less valuable in finishing fattening hogs.

FREE IMPORTS INTO YUCATAN

The following is a list of the articles to be exempted from the regular and additional duties, port dues, and the 7 per cent. interior or revenue-stamp tax when imported into Yucatan:

Hogs and young pigs; neat cattle and their young; goats and sheep; sucklings of the stock specified; fresh beef, mutton, pork, and fowls; fresh fish, even preserved in ice; smoked and salted meat; salt, smoked, dried, or pickled fish and shellfish; sausage of all kinds and ham in salt; preserved meats, fish, oysters, lobsters, etc.; condensed milk; hog's lard, butter; cheese of all kinds; cod-liver oil in glass bottles; cod-liver oil in tin cans or wooden vessels; harness of all kinds, for wagon or carriage teams, and leather goods; shoes, made of leather or cloth, of all kinds; stearine candles, tallow candles or tapers, whether pressed or not; olive oil in jars or in tin cans; olive oil in glass bottles; liquid or concrete ammonia; bicarbonate of potash or soda; pepsin; common or table salt; steam engines and their extra pieces; soap without perfume.

WM. W. CANADA,

Veraacruz, June 24, 1902. Consul.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW FIELD.

Word has come to hand that the first consignment of frozen produce sent by the Queensland Meat Export and Agency Company to Mauritius, went off well, and crowds of buyers gathered around the shops. The mutton, beef, pork and butter were spoken highly of.

REASON GIVEN FOR DROP IN LARD.

A dispatch from Chicago, on Tuesday, 22d inst., said:

"Excitement ran high on the Board of Trade to-day. The discovery was made that the Cudahys had shifted from the lard market to wheat. The rumors of a 'scalp' in the cereal line were potent enough to send the price from 71 3-8 cents to 72 7-8 cents. The Cudahys, who have been accumulating wheat for some time, found a comfortable lot on their hands.

"While the bull spirit was predominant in the wheat pit, an unusual decline was registered in the lard market. The drop resulted in the discovery that the Cudahy Brothers, John and Michael, had disposed of all their holdings in pork, lard, and ribs, and that these products of pig had no powerful champion on the floor of the board. The little speculators who like to train in the wake of a big buyer found themselves caught in a whirlpool. Pork broke 65 cents, lard 25 cents, and ribs 40 cents.

"The Cudahys practically dropped the pig yesterday, but their disappearance from the market was not generally known. More than a week ago the brothers developed a friendliness for the cereal, which resulted in big purchases. This was done without attracting attention. When fairly launched in the wheat deal the Cudahys hastened to drop lard."

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended July 10, 1902, with a comparative summary:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		
	July 19, '02	July 20, '01	July 19, '02
	Week.	Week.	Nov. 1, '01, to
United Kingdom.....	467	485	43,952
Continent	241	661	21,600
So. & C. Am.....	92	903	10,862
W. Indies.....	629	1,559	35,064
B. N. Am. Col.....	10	118	2,767
Other countries	10	16	894
Totals.....	1,449	3,442	115,729

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom.....	11,068,263	15,073,842	485,823,922
Continent	929,775	2,284,663	53,699,160
So. & C. Am.....	94,025	258,675	4,665,637
W. Indies.....	184,225	222,315	6,844,480
B. N. A. Col.....	5,150	3,525	77,239
Other countries .....	.....	37,425	529,200
Totals.....	12,911,438	17,880,705	501,639,647

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom.....	4,345,224	5,280,419	182,025,278
Continent	3,079,573	4,012,181	190,804,769
So. & C. Am.....	300,220	557,460	14,375,670
W. Indies.....	531,045	659,380	16,449,139
B. N. A. Col.....	240	240	93,174
Other countries	30,800	54,900	1,906,960
Totals.....	8,305,102	10,569,530	405,744,971

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORT.			
From—	Pork, Barrels.	Bacon & Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York.....	1,275	5,566,100	4,651,100
Boston	92	2,814,525	1,046,775
Portland, Me.....	.....	1,783,425	358,647
Philadelphia .....	.....	210,000	367,106
Baltimore	76	4,500	589,649
New Orleans.....	6	12,125	104,400
Montreal .....	.....	2,458,039	1,094,970
Mobile .....	.....	62,725	92,375
Totals.....	1,449	12,911,438	8,305,102

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	Nov. 1, '01, to	Nov. 1, '00, to	Decrease.
	July 19, '02.	July 20, '01.	
Pork, lbs.....	23,145,800	29,892,800	6,747,000
Bacon & Hams, lbs.....	501,639,647	584,867,628	83,227,981
Lard, lbs.....	405,744,971	440,890,013	35,145,042

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions.

The markets continue of a variable order, and largely under manipulation.

Cottonseed Oil

Remains very dull, with unsettled and nominal condition. It is claimed that the sale of prime yellow for export, noted in our review, equaled 43½ in New York, instead of 42.

Tallow.

The weekly contract deliveries of about 200 hhds. city were made at 6½. The market continues quiet and steadily held, with the last sale of city hhds. at 6½, which is the current price.

Oleo Stearine.

Strong; 13½ bid.

OREGON CENSUS

The farms of Oregon, June 1, 1900, numbered 35,837, and were valued at \$132,337,514. Of this amount \$19,199,694, or 14.5 per cent., represents the value of buildings, and \$113,137,820, or 85.5 per cent., the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$6,506,725, and of livestock, \$33,917,048. These values, added to that of farms, give \$172,761,287, the "total value of farm property."

The number of domestic animals on farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 168,323, value \$1,536,473; steers (1 and under 2) 68,754; value \$1,253,752; steers (2 and under 3) 43,928, value \$1,142,145; steers (3 and over) 21,448, value \$725,705; bulls (1 and over) 13,675, value \$474,777; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 183,100, value \$4,559,107; lambs (under 1) 1,078,936, value \$1,919,620; sheep (ewes 1 and over) 1,480,282, value \$4,188,763; sheep (rams and wethers 1 and over) 481,073, value \$1,455,065; swine (all ages) 281,406, value \$1,057,037.

The total value of all livestock on farms and ranges, June 1, 1900, was \$33,917,048, of which 32.6 per cent. represents the value of neat cattle other than dairy cows; 25.5 per

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

cent., that of horses; 22.3 per cent., that of sheep; 12.1 per cent., that of dairy cows; 3.1 per cent., that of swine; and 4.4 per cent., that of all other livestock.

PLENTY OF EMPTY CARS.

For the first time in three years there is a surplus of empty cars. This is due to the enforcement of the per diem rules. The effect of the per diem rules is felt in every class of traffic. It formerly was a case of looking for empties, but now railway officials are working all manner of schemes to get rid of empty cars. By the per diem rules, a car is making good interest on the investment when it is away from home. If a railway company could be assured that its equipment was always moving, there is no limit to the number of cars they could afford to build. On this account when a connection calls for a car, if it is available the request is granted. The shippers cannot expect the railroads to be so lenient in the car rules. Railroads cannot expect the shippers to let foreign cars stand on a siding when they are paying rent at so much per day.—Toledo Blade.

FOOD AND STOCK CAREFULLY SCRUTINIZED.

The "Year Book of the United States," published by the Department of Agriculture, has this official statement:

"Our animals are the healthiest in the

This invention is a Casing for bottling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

world, and the people at home and abroad are protected by the inspection of meats in fifty-one cities and 156 abattoirs. Imported animals are inspected. The condemned animals amounted to less than one-tenth of 1 per cent., or 1 in each 1,000 animals inspected."

The Division of Chemistry says: "Much work has been done in the investigation of the adulterations of imported food products, and the results will soon be given to the public."

HOGS RUN HEAVIER.

Hogs ran a bit heavier on the market recently. The explanation is that farmers are holding their pigs for corn feeding and getting rid of the heavier and rougher stock on a high lard market.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

SATURDAY, JULY 19.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	7,000	1,000
Kansas City	200	2,000	2,000
So. Omaha	500	7,500	700
St. Louis	400	500	100
MONDAY, JULY 21.			
Chicago	18,500	40,000	15,000
Kansas City	10,000	3,000	4,000
So. Omaha	2,500	7,000	7,000
St. Louis	8,000	2,500	1,000
TUESDAY, JULY 22.			
Chicago	4,000	22,000	8,000
Kansas City	10,000	7,000	4,000
So. Omaha	4,000	10,000	11,000
St. Louis	5,000	5,000	3,000
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.			
Chicago	13,000	20,000	14,000
Kansas City	13,000	8,000	3,000
So. Omaha	2,000	5,500	7,500
St. Louis	4,000	3,500	3,500
THURSDAY, JULY 24.			
Chicago	7,500	12,000	15,000
Kansas City	8,000	4,000	2,000
So. Omaha	1,200	6,000	5,000
St. Louis	8,000	2,000	1,500
FRIDAY, JULY 25.			
Chicago	3,500	9,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,000	2,000	1,000
So. Omaha	800	5,000	2,500
St. Louis	2,000	2,000	1,500

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following were the exports from New York to Europe, for the week ending July 19, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers and Destination.	Oil, Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs.	Beef.	Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs.	Lard.	Pkgs.
Tauric, Liverpool			2330						238	975	
Teutonic, Liverpool		504	1578						95	1361	
Etruria, Liverpool		2124	621							702	
Canadian, Liverpool	1081		500		25	20			400	2000	
Cymic, Liverpool	1200		878						336	800	
St. Paul, Southampton			2406							600	
Manitou, London			530		25				200	650	
Minneapolis, London			500		40				50	4485	
Brooklyn City, Bristol	375	318	82						25	8150	
Martello, Hull		1798	789		5	20			975	6324	
Laurentian, Glasgow			10		30						
Ethiopia, Glasgow			716		118			200	510	500	
Hanover, Hamburg					75				355	2555	
Moltke, Hamburg			10					100	725	1650	
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8371		95			130			75	1700	
Friesland, Antwerp	1500		185					150	1490		
British Empire, Antwerp	1500		155			45	25		400		
Barbarossa, Bremen						175		120	500		
Norge, Baltic						25		305	800		
Peninsular, Spanish Ports						65	20		300		
La Touraine, Havre								20			
Naparrima, Dunkirk	1353										
Roma, Mediterranean	1005							10	330		
Liguria, Mediterranean								100			
Neuenfels, South Africa									262		
Total	16385	4744	11445		318	490	345	4689	36024		
Last week	28607	5052	7954		345	467	105	5653	44717		
Same time in 1901	14551	9450	10454	463	578	754	185	5834	50811		

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The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

GERMANY'S NEW MEAT REGULATIONS

The fresh carcass part of the new German meat regulations simply means that no frozen or refrigerated meats can be shipped into the German Empire. It could only be a friendly border accommodation and an unsanitary one at that. The shipment of carcass meats into Germany is permitted only where the heart, liver and lungs are left in the carcass, and, in case of cows, the udder. The failure to cut out the heart, lungs, and liver while the animal is still fresh and in the bleeding stage stills a lot of blood in the carcass. This causes "rust" or corrosion which eventually injures the meat. Besides some of these organs will not stand the period and temperature of refrigeration necessary to take the animal heat from the body and to carry the carcass a distance. The udder is a small matter. American butchers now object to leaving the plucks in the carcass of mutton as this tends to injure the other meats in their proximity. Germany's defense is on sanitary grounds. That provision would be condemned in this country as being unsanitary even for domestic purposes. There is but one object in view, exclusion. Any means to the end appears to be acceptable, however unfriendly or ridiculous it may seem.

LONG ON CORN, SHORT ON LIVESTOCK

The corn or meat feeding belt of the West and Northwest is likely to furnish a batch of surprises. A big corn crop is predicted. On that forecast is predicated cheaper finished livestock, and hence cheaper meats.

The following market surprises may be expected: (a) A big corn crop at high prices for such a crop. The speculative market for fall corn is holding its tone well up to this view. Besides, bins are empty and must be filled. If the crop develops fast and well that also means less, and, hence, high soft corn for feeding purposes, as soft corn is the feeder's grain. If the country is long on corn and short on hogs, sheep and cattle—marketable stock—high meat remains with short stock instead of short feed for the cause.

The round-up of the lamb crop showed a lack of wethers for feeding. The indications are that stock wethers will fetch around \$3.25 all summer. That means high mutton. Lambs, according to indications will go lower. The country is short on pigs in the corn belt. The wet season which produced the long corn crop caused the little porcines to die to a large extent. This shortage looks like continued high pork in spite of a big corn crop.

Cattle occupy a peculiar position also. Stockers and feeders have been and are still selling high. Even if they are finished with cheaper corn it means over 11c. beef in the carcass this fall. It now looks like long on corn, short on meats and generally high prices.

THE LARD SITUATION

The lard situation was simplified by the tumble in corn. Corn flew up on a corner and lard followed up in sympathy. The sudden break in the grain market threw lard. It revived again on the reaction, and is steady at a higher mark. Experts say that lard will soon again go beyond 11¼ cents, but that those who looked for a 12c. high-water market will be disappointed. Hogs also went down in price and helped to change the market tone. The foreign demand was sluggish at the higher price. It is thought that the above conditions as much as anything else gave a sensitiveness to lard and caused it to respond to the humors of the grain market.

The belief in higher lard is based on the fact that even a big corn crop will not reduce hog and meat prices until after January, if at all, because (a) the corn will not be hard and available, (b) because the bins, which are apparently very empty, will have to be filled first, for the usual reserve, and (c) because heavy western rains affected the pig crop and shortened it. These things added to the heavy domestic demand for pork products will keep hogs and, hence, lard high. There seems to be no unusual corner in the product by any but one party, and that is in connection with his general manipulation.

SOMETHING BREWING

Something is brewing. It is a big something. The fingers now gathering the threads are kneading through the compound lard and other grease divisions of the trade world. The cotton oil market is high. Everything else in sympathy is up. The market is expectant and waiting feeling the feelers and becoming more and more conscious of the momentous factor which is influencing things.

It is becoming more and more an admitted fact that compound lard is healthier than straight leaf lard. The compound lard situation has heretofore been gauged by cotton oil. How long this will be true in view of recent developments and experiments remains to be seen. There are at least three other oils which may help to alter this. The whole question now involved is that of cheapness and quantity of production. The next cotton oil crush is likely to be affected by at least two of three factors: the cotton crop of 1902-3 now looks like a 11,000,000 bale one on paper; the number of mills ready and to be ready for the run is surprisingly large; the

permanent entrance of other oils into the cotton oil field for factory purposes.

The persistent buying and storing of last season's cotton oil presaged the present high water mark of trading. The National Provisioner foretold this. The market now feels a meaning and mystic hand upon its pulse.

WILL COTTON OIL BURN

Apropos of the matter of Mutual Insurance Company of the Cottonseed Oil Associations the discussion of whether cotton oil is very inflammable is interesting. The facts fix the question of risk which is based upon the actual experience of the loss. The following facts of the burning of a cotton oil mill at Fort McPherson bear on the subject:

In the refinery building were five or six large tanks. The refinery was a large frame structure and about two miles and a half from a lake. The tanks were fifteen feet off the ground, set on framework. The fire was discovered at 2 o'clock in the morning in a ventilator at the top of the refinery building. The fire burned quickly, the blaze was intense, and it was not long before the framework of the tanks burned. The tanks toppled over, falling toward a railroad track. The oil ran out from under the fire and floated down a ravine to the lake. The fire did not follow the oil to exceed 75 yards, and that which did follow fed on the grass and leaves that were on the ground in the track of the flowing oil. Notwithstanding the fact that the oil flowed two and a half miles to the lake, there were got 2,200 bbls. off the lake, which were refined, and on which the companies got salvage.

This seems to show that cottonseed oil will not burn except when exposed to an extremely high heat. Even then it will not burn unless mixed with foreign substances while flowing. This fact should make a cotton oil risk a very safe one.

EXPERIMENTING WITH PRESERVATIVES

Congress having voted the necessary money the Department of Agriculture, acting through Dr. W. H. Wiley, Chief of its Bureau of Chemistry, is preparing to make extensive tests to see the effects of borax and other preservatives upon the human digestion. The Government's chief food chemist will feed food to young human subjects. Then he will add the so-called preservatives to gather data as to the effect upon the system. Congress has set aside \$10,000 for this free feeding. The rumors about using "hoboes" or "walking delegates" and setting "free feed training tables" may be a bit far fetched, but such feeding would be doubly profitable and humane.

THE MOVEMENT OF WOOL

The improvement in the wool market and in its activity may be gauged somewhat by the fact that while our importations of manufactures of wool have increased less than \$2,500,000 for the eleven months of the fiscal year of 1902 over that of 1901, the importations of unmanufactured wools increased by nearly \$5,000,000 for the same period. The quantity brought in rose from 96,475,220 lbs., in 1901, to 155,271,122 lbs. for the eleven fiscal months of 1902. The home demand which brought in this extra quantity of wool naturally increased the demand and the price for domestic fleeces. Our export trade in wool is light. The home demand cut this in half and kept the stock here, while our exports of woolen goods were increased by nearly \$200,-

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TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP WITHOUT SPIRIT

By transparent glycerine soap is generally understood a clear toilet soap made with or without spirit, and sometimes containing glycerine, and of any color. The glycerine is by no means an essential ingredient, and may be replaced by sugar, for example. The absence of glycerine cannot be detected from the appearance of the soap, but betrays itself by the inferiority manifested by the soap when used.

When spirit is used in the manufacture, it must be pure, i. e., unmethyated, and in most European countries such spirits have to pay very high excise duties. It is, therefore, of extreme importance to the soap-making trade, which is continually finding itself compelled to produce its articles more and more cheaply, to find some substitute for alcohol for the soap in question.

In order to manufacture a glycerine soap without spirit, which will be satisfactory to the customer, great care has to be taken in the process, and to have the materials of the proper quality, i. e., pure and clean, and of the exact strength necessary. The following recipe may be confidently recommended: Cochin coconut oil, 130 kilos; fresh white tallow, 125 kilos; castor oil, No. 1 for pale soaps, No. 2 for dark soaps, 95 kilos; glycerine, white and free from lime, 53 kilos; caustic soda lye of 38 deg. B., perfectly clear and colorless, 166 kilos; "solution," clear and colorless, 215 kilos; white soda crystals, 10 kilos. Color—For pale soap, lemon yellow No. 59; for dark soap, wax yellow No. 8; for red soap, transparent red No. 85; for dark green, transparent blue No. 157; for pale green, brilliant green No. 180—all of Messrs. Hessel, of Nerchau. Perfumes: (a) Citronella oil, 1,500 grs., cinnamon oil 1,200 grs., cedar-wood oil, 480 grs., clove oil 120 grs.; (b) cassia oil 1,200 grs., lemon oil 800 grs., clove oil fumes: (a) Citronella oil 1,500 grs., cinnamon oil 1,200 grs., lavender oil 900 grs., fennel oil 300 grs., clove oil 300 grs., aniseed oil 180 grs. All for the above quantities of fat, etc.

The day before the actual manufacture is begun certain preliminary steps must be taken, such as clarification of the fats, and the preparation of the "solution," which always contain sugar, carbonate of potash and common salt, and sometimes chloride of potassium as well. Next day, the fats are weighed out, and passed through a hair sieve or cloth, to remove any dirt. They are then heated in a jacketed kettle by means of hot water or steam to 167 deg. F. At this temperature are crutched in, gradually and thoroughly, first the glycerine and then the lye. The temperature must then be brought to 167, if necessary, and the kettle must be left covered for an hour or an hour and a half, when its contents will saponify, the heat evolved in the process maintaining the temperature. An eye must be kept on the kettle lest it boil over. If, on the other hand, saponification is slow to set in, more heat must be cautiously applied, and the mass diligently crutched. When saponification has happened, the contents of the kettle are crutched and heated for a short time, with-

out, however, bringing them to the boil. The kettle is then again covered over for half an hour to give full time for complete saponification, which is an absolute necessity. In the meantime, the "solution" and the color are weighed out, and mixed in a vat with the soda. The whole mixture is heated to about 167 deg. F., and then poured, with diligent crutching, into the soap. When the soap grain is fully dissolved, the temperature must be brought back to 167 deg., if necessary, and the kettle again left uncovered for thirty to sixty minutes. The temperature must never be allowed to get above 167 deg., or the soap will be made brown, and it will be impossible to alter it. At the expiration of the last interval, any remains of previous boilings of the same kind may be crutched in, and two samples are taken, a small one and a fairly large one. The temperature must be kept steady at 167.

To prevent smallness of yield, due to loss of water by evaporation, from 1 to 10 per cent. of water are now added to make up, and the soap must lie in the kettle clear, and so looking dark and almost black, and with only a slight froth. The samples above alluded to should, when cold, cut up into firm, perfectly transparent flakes, uniform in color, and with just a slight alkaline touch. If, on the other hand, the sample is turbid, although firm, the soap wants water or "solution," and the same should be added little by little, till the sample pans out right. Great care, however, must be taken not to overstep the mark. If the sample is clear, but not firm, and without strength, more lye is wanted. This is then added with the same precautions as are observed with "solution." If the sample is clear, but not firm, but with the proper strength, too much water is present, and more crystal soda must be added. If, however, too much is added, the soap will effloresce in cold water. Undue softness may also mean impure alkali, containing too much carbonate. The remedy is obvious for future boilings, but the present one can only be put aside, and gradually added to better lots. If the sample looks as if it had a veil over it, the soap is too caustic, i. e., has too little carbonate. Carbonate is, therefore, cautiously added in the form of 20 deg. B. carbonate of potash.

The soap should not, of course, settle a precipitate in the kettle. If it does, the fault may be excess of lye, and will be remediable by the addition of cocoanut or castor oil. The soap may, however, want water, and this will be the case if a sample gets too stiff. Saponification, too, may be incomplete, in which case the strength will be very sharp, and the soap soft and greasy feeling. This can only be remedied by prolonged heating and crutching. Yet another cause may be the presence of excess of salts. This is the case when all the signs above enumerated are

present, and none of the remedies mentioned is of avail. The only remedy is the use of more fat.

If the cold soap shows little white stars and streaks, lime soap is present, which spoils the appearance of the soap, sometimes to the point of making it unsaleable. This trouble is unavoidable if the glycerine used contains lime, or very hard water is used.

If all is right, the contents of the kettle are now allowed to cool to 145 deg. F., and at that temperature the scent is added. As soon as this is done, the soap is framed. In doing this the soap must always be poured through a fine wire sieve, and the operation should be carried out as quickly as possible. The best frames are of wrought iron and narrow shape, and only holding about two hundred-weight each, so that the soap may cool quickly.

The remaining operations of cutting, pressing, wrapping, etc., are not without an important influence on the appearance of the soap to the retail buyer, and a somewhat second-rate soap may have its looks improved by carrying out these operations in a suitable manner. In the first place, no attempt must be made to cut the soap till it is thoroughly cooled, and the cut surfaces must be allowed to dry before stamping, which will take from forty-eight hours to a week, according to circumstances. Immediately after cutting, the soap will look a little turbid, but that will come right during the drying. The stamp must be carefully wiped clean with a sponge or soft cloth, just damp enough with spirit, and the spirit allowed to dry on before the wrappers are put on. The soap should be stored at a moderate temperature, one between 45 and 55 deg. F. being very good. This will equally prevent over-drying and efflorescence.—*Seifensieder Zeitung*.

SHEEP BREEDING AND FEEDING TEST.

The Momohaki Experimental Station of New Zealand has made interesting experiments in the cross-breeding of sheep for mutton and for wool. For this purpose 338 ewes, 3 Lincoln, 1 Hampshire Down, 1 Border Leicester, 1 Cheviot and 1 Southdown ram were used. The percentages of lambs were as follows: Southdown, 76 per cent.; Lincoln, 86 per cent.; Cheviot, 130 per cent.; Border Leicester, 131 per cent.; Hampshire Down, 133 per cent. Foot-rot interfered with the Southdown. In the feeding test of the various breeds the Shropshire, Border Leicester and Hampshire Down came out by far the best, gaining an average of 0.40 lb. per head per day.

BUTTER REFRIGERATOR CARS.

The Canadian Commissioner of Dairying and Agriculture says that in the Dominion the cold storage service for the carrying of butter is being utilized almost to its full capacity this season.

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SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING

By Harry C. McCarty.

Of the Livestock Division U. S. Census Office.

The process of converting live stock into food for human consumption is an industry that, directly and indirectly, furnishes employment to a considerable portion of the population of the United States, and sustenance to all. The Census Office recognizes two classifications of this process—one, slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing, which involves the preparation of fresh meat; the other slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale, which comprehends the packing of meat and the preparation of the various other animal products and by-products. Up to the census of 1890 these two branches were reported together under various names, but at that time the classification was subdivided as indicated above. This classification was also adopted at the Twelfth Census in 1900. The figures of these subdivisions are united in Table 1.

	1900.	1890.	DATE OF CENSUS.				1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Number of establishments.....	921	1,118	872	708	259	185				
Capital.....	\$189,198,264	\$116,887,504	\$49,419,213	\$24,224,692	\$10,158,362	\$3,482,500				
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number.....	10,227	33,971	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)				
Salaries.....	\$10,123,247	\$4,536,600	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)				
Wage-earners, average number.....	68,534	43,975	27,297	8,366	5,058	3,276				
Total wages.....	\$33,457,013	\$24,304,976	\$10,508,530	\$2,553,447	\$1,019,296	\$1,231,536				
Men under 16 years and over.....	63,922	42,285	26,113	7,906	5,039	3,287				
Wages.....	\$32,239,847	\$23,887,890	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)				
Women, 16 years and over.....	2,045	990		202	19	9				
Wages.....	\$853,813	\$285,554	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)				
Children, under 16 years.....	1,097	700	1,184	258	(²)	(²)				
Wages.....	\$363,353	\$131,532	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)				
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$24,000,412	\$15,716,735	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)				
Cost of material used.....	\$683,583,577	\$480,962,211	\$267,738,902	\$61,674,024	\$23,564,433	\$9,451,096				
Value of products.....	\$785,562,433	\$561,611,668	\$303,562,413	\$75,826,500	\$29,441,776	\$11,981,642				

¹ Decrease.

² Includes proprietors and firm members, with their salaries; number only reported in 1900, but not included in this table. (See Table 12.)

³ Not reported separately.

⁴ Not reported.

The development of this industry during the half century covered by the table has been almost phenomenal. The settlement of the Western country and the consequent expansion of territory devoted to stock raising; the extension of railroads and the increased facility of communication; the methods devised to insure preservation of meats, such as improved methods of curing, and the introduction and improvement of mechanical and chemical processes of refrigeration, rendering summer packing possible; the utilization of every part of the animal; and the adoption of labor-saving devices, are among the factors that have contributed to its growth. In the fifty years the number of establishments increased from 185 to 921; the capital invested, from \$3,482,500 to \$189,198,264; the number of wage-earners, from 3,276 to 68,534; the wages paid, from \$1,231,536 to \$33,457,013; the cost of materials used, from \$9,451,096 to \$683,583,577; and the value of products, from \$11,981,642 to \$785,562,433. The average amount of capital invested per establishment grew from \$18,824 in 1850 to \$205,427 in 1900; the average yearly earnings of the wage-earners grew from \$376 to \$488; and the average value of products per establishment rose from \$64,766 to \$852,945. The growth was steady.

During the ten years covered by the Eighth Census, taken in 1860, the center of the meat industry was at Cincinnati and in the Ohio Valley. The average amount of capital invested per establishment increased from \$18,824 to \$39,221, or 108.4 per cent., while the average value of products per establishment increased from \$64,766 to \$113,675, or 75.5 per cent. From that time concentration in definite centers was a marked feature of the

growth. The effects of the industrial crisis of 1857, with its wholesale reduction of wages, is seen by the difference in the average yearly wage paid in 1850 and 1860. In 1850 it was \$376, which decreased to \$202 in 1860, a decrease of 46.3 per cent. The winter packing in eight principal Western centers grew from 720,500 hogs in 1850 to 992,310 hogs in 1860.

In the following decade, from 1860 to 1870, a still greater relative growth is shown. The number of establishments increased 509, or 196.5 per cent., the largest increase in this item recorded in the half century. The sum of \$14,066,330 was added to the capital invested; 3,308 wage-earners more than formerly found employment, and the benefit to the stock raiser is shown approximately in the increase of \$38,100,591, or 161.7 per cent. paid for materials used. The value of the product increased \$46,384,724, or 157.5 per

cent. It should be remembered, however, that these values were expressed in a currency which was at a discount in gold, and should therefore be reduced about one-fifth for purposes of comparison with the other census years. This decade saw the beginning of the dressed beef trade. The refrigerator car was invented, and in September, 1869, the first cargo of dressed beef was shipped from Chicago to Boston. The capital invested per establishment decreased from \$39,221 to \$31,543, or 19.6 per cent. This decrease was due principally to the large increase in the number of small establishments. The average value of products per establishment decreased from \$113,675 to \$98,732, or 13.1 per cent.

The development in the decade from 1870 to 1880 was due primarily to the improvement in various refrigerating processes, and the consequent inauguration of summer packing on a large scale. Up to 1872, in the pork-packing branch of the industry, summer slaughtering and packing had not assumed large proportions, but in the packing year 1872-1873, 505,500 hogs were killed during the summer season. The increase was steady until the summer season of 1879-1880, when 4,051,248 hogs were killed and packed. In 1872-1873 summer packing amounted to 8.5 per cent. of the pack for the entire year, while in 1879-1880 it had grown to 37.7 per cent. During the same period, winter packing grew from 5,410,314 hogs in 1872-1873 to 6,950,451 hogs in 1879-1880. Winter packing increased 28.5 per cent., while summer packing increased 701.6 per cent. This latter growth affords an illustration of the influence that refrigeration had on the growth of the meat trade. The yearly pack increased from 5,915,814 hogs in 1872-1873 to

11,001,699 in 1879-1880, or 86 per cent. The dressed beef trade, too, was given an impetus by the introduction of the refrigerating processes. Up to 1875 this trade had been of minor importance except for local consumption, but with the introduction of the refrigerator car, allowing shipment to markets at a distance from the place of slaughtering, it assumed large proportions. The beginning of the export of fresh beef dates from 1876. The canning of beef was attempted in Chicago in the sixties, and had some growth, but it was not until 1879 that it was taken up on a large scale. The decrease in the number of women employed, and the increase in the number of children, is a noticeable feature. The table shows, however, a large increase in all other items.

In the ninth decade (1880-1890), the capital invested and the wages had very nearly the same growth per cent., although the total amount of wages was a little more than one-fifth the amount of capital invested. The

value of products increased \$258,049,255, or 85 per cent. The number of establishments increased faster than in the preceding decade. The average amount of the capital invested per establishment increased from \$56,673 in 1880 to \$104,551 in 1890; the average value of products per establishment increased from \$348,122 to \$502,336, an increase of 44.3 per cent. This decade is the only one in which the growth per cent. of the value of products exceeded the growth per cent. of the cost of materials used. This was due to the fact that the packer began to utilize the waste that was formerly thrown away, thus giving an increased value to the product, while the value of the stock, as purchased from the stock raiser, did not increase in corresponding ratio.

In the tenth decade (1890-1900), the progress of concentration went steadily on. In 1900 there were 921 establishments, with an invested capital of \$189,198,264, an average capital of \$205,427, as against 1,118 establishments in 1890, with a capital of \$116,887,504, and an average of \$104,551 invested per establishment, or an increase in the individual establishment in the ten years of 96.5 per cent. These figures show this period to be the most rapid in its tendency toward concentration. The more extended use and consequent increased operating expenses of the refrigerator car system, owned by the packers, explains part of the increase in the miscellaneous expenses. In 1890 the miscellaneous expenses were 2.8 per cent. of the value of the product, and 3.1 per cent. in 1900. The largest percentage of increase appears in the number of women and children employed and the wages paid them. The number of women employed increased 197.5

per cent., and their wages 190 per cent.; the number of children employed increased 138.1 per cent., and their wages 176.3 per cent.

In value of products Illinois was the leading state in both years (1890-1900). As between the two census years, Kansas advanced from third place to second, New York dropped from second place to fourth, Nebraska advanced from fourth to third, Indiana occupied fifth place in both years, Iowa fell from sixth to eighth, Massachusetts advanced from eighth to seventh, and California from thirteenth to eleventh. The list of the leading 13 States, in their order, in 1890, is as follows: Illinois, New York, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin and California; in 1900 the order was: Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, Indiana, Missouri, Massachusetts, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, New Jersey and Wisconsin. The falling off in the value of products in New York and New Jersey is noteworthy. Of these 13 States the greatest gain per cent. was made by Nebraska, with 146.3 per cent., followed by Missouri, with 134.9 per cent. During the decade Illinois made by far the greatest absolute gain, \$75,630,895, an amount nearly equal to the entire value of products for Kansas, the second State in 1900. In absolute gain, Nebraska, with \$42,339,222, held second place; Kansas, with \$32,715,806, third, and Missouri, with \$24,720,692, fourth; Indiana came next with \$15,948,433. In these five States the number of establishments decreased from 195 to 163; their capitalization increased by \$53,748,944, of which Illinois was credited with \$30,422,147, or more than the increase of the other four put together. The products of the leading thirteen States increased \$191,355,048, which was 85.4 per cent. of the total increase of \$223,950,765 reported for the country.

Illinois is far in the lead. This State in 1900 had 6.9 per cent. of the establishments, 37.6 per cent. of the capital, 40.7 per cent. of the wage-earners, paid 42 per cent. of the wages, and produced 36.7 per cent. of the products. The industry in the Southern States can hardly be said to exist in an industrial sense, except as a so-called "neighborhood" industry. The Northeastern States are coming more and more to rely upon the West as the source of their meat supply. The decline in New York of 25.1 per cent. in the value of products and in New Jersey of 21.1 per cent., shows that the Western dressed meat is supplying much of the demand that was formerly filled by the Eastern dressed article.

In the extreme West the fact that the production of Oregon decreased from \$1,978,625 to \$1,638,480, or 17.2 per cent., while that of California increased from \$9,768,858 to \$15,717,712, or 60.9 per cent., is noteworthy. No comparison can be made for the State of Washington, owing to the fact that the figures for 1890 can not be shown without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. The table shows a growth of 65

establishments in Maryland. Minnesota shows a growth of \$5,300,124, or 211.1 per cent., in the value of products. Texas reported no establishments in 1890, but in 1900 returned 12 establishment, with a capital invested of \$1,232,267, employing 414 wage-earners, who earned \$179,505 during the census year, and produced a product valued at \$3,904,491. Utah, although reporting an increase of four establishment (from 4 to 8), shows a decrease of \$91,744, or 16.8 per cent., in the value of products. The progress of concentration is shown in Pennsylvania, where the number of establishments decreased from 242 to 111, or 54.1 per cent. Delaware shows a loss of one establishment, but an increase in the value of products from \$320,206 to \$521,076, an increase of \$200,870, or 62.7 per cent. The number of establishments in the District of Columbia decreased from 24 to 7, but the value of products increased \$1,352,421, or 157.5 per cent. Connecticut lost three establishments and \$489,985 in value of products, or 11.8 per cent.

In consulting Table 3 it should be borne in mind that these figures do not represent an actual increase or decrease in amounts, but a change as compared with the figures for the industry for the entire country.

TABLE 3.—COMBINED SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING; PERCENTAGES OF CAPITAL AND PRODUCTS FOR THIRTEEN STATES LEADING IN 1900 IN VALUE OF PRODUCTS TO TOTAL CAPITAL AND TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, 1890 AND 1900.

States.	Per cent of total capital of the United States.		Per cent of total value of products of the United States.	
	1890.	1900.	1890.	1900.
Illinois	34.9	37.6	37.8	36.7
Kansas	9.5	8.7	8.0	9.9
Nebraska	4.3	8.7	5.2	9.1
New York	10.8	8.1	13.6	7.3
Indiana	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.6
Missouri	4.3	4.2	3.3	5.5
Massachusetts	6.1	6.0	3.6	4.0
Iowa	3.8	3.4	4.2	3.3
Pennsylvania	5.3	3.5	3.9	3.2
Ohio	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.6
California	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0
New Jersey	1.6	0.8	3.2	1.8
Wisconsin	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7

This table presents the percentage of capital invested and of value of products in the

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thirteen States leading in value of products in 1890 and 1900, as compared with the totals of these items for the United States. Illinois gained 2.7 per cent. in capital invested, but lost 1.1 per cent. in value of products. A large decrease is shown in New York, where the capital invested fell off 2.7 per cent. and the products 6.3 per cent. Kansas shows a loss of 0.8 per cent. in capital invested, but a gain of 1.9 per cent. in value of products. Nebraska shows a gain of 4.4 per cent. in capital and 3.9 per cent. in value of products. Massachusetts shows a falling off of 0.1 per cent. in capital invested, but a gain of 0.4 per cent. in value of products. The gain in California indicates a normal and steady growth, due to increase of population and of export demand. Missouri shows a slight loss per cent. in capital invested, but a considerable gain in value of products. New Jersey suffered a loss in both items. In connection with this table it should be noticed that although in 1900 Iowa led in the production of hogs, and stood second in the number of cattle raised, it was eighth, as shown by Table 3, in the value of meat products.

(Continued on page 26.)

COTTON OIL "RUBBER."

A charter has been filed in the Texas Secretary of State's office for the Gum Carbo Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. The concern will manufacture a substitute for rubber by refining Texas oil, combined with cottonseed oil. The incorporators are Robert Bowie, of Chicago; W. F. Frue, of Biloxi, Miss.; R. E. Humphreys, Thomas C. Swope and George C. Waddill, of Beaumont.

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- 1—35-light Wood arc dynamo.
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 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and 45th Streets
 East Side Market }
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

ARGENTINE'S BRITISH TRADE.

The reopening of British ports to Argentine livestock renders the following trade statement, compiled from the "Times," of London, of present interest:

The total imports of live cattle and frozen and chilled beef received from the River Plate in the year 1897, estimated as quarters of beef, amounted to 341,888 quarters; in 1898 they advanced to 439,480 quarters; in 1900 a decline was noted, the figures reaching a total of 403,120 quarters, and in 1901 the

amount was 465,471 quarters. During the last eight months of 1900 and for the whole of 1901 British ports were closed to Argentine cattle on the hoof, the same conditions prevailing throughout 1901. The slight check in 1900 is seen to have been more than made up in 1901, when the maximum receipts of River Plate meat products were recorded in the markets of Great Britain since 1896.

In the first four months of 1900, when British ports were open to Argentine livestock, the total receipts in the ports of the United Kingdom were, from all sources, 151,-

938 cattle and 218,221 sheep, and in the first four months of the present year (1902), with no arrivals from the Argentine districts, the totals have been 121,338 cattle and 124,904 sheep. Out of a total importation of fresh mutton by Great Britain of 1,098,629 hundredweight during the first four months of 1902, the Argentine Republic has contributed 418,607 hundredweight. During 1901 the Argentine Republic exported 2,728,094 frozen sheep and 499,292 frozen cattle, the three leading refrigerating works being those of Campana, Las Palmas and Sansimena.

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ARGENTINE LIVE STOCK

Among the valuable papers presented for the consideration of the Second International Conference of American States, held in the City of Mexico, the report of the Argentine delegation was of especial interest and scope. This report ("Informe que la Delegación de la República Argentina presenta a la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana") has been received at the library of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and furnishes the source of information for the following statements concerning the livestock conditions prevailing in the Republic.

"Notwithstanding the considerable development attained by agriculture, the mother industry of the Argentine Republic has been, and continues to be, cattle breeding. In 1899 the exports in products of this industry reached a total value of \$115,546,906 in gold, or 625 per thousand of the total value of all the exports in that year. According to the census of 1895, the figures of which, on this subject, have proved to be quite deficient, the Argentine Republic had 21,701,526 head of horned cattle, 4,446,859 horses, 74,379,562 sheep, 562,766 hogs, 483,369 mules, and 2,748,860 goats—that is to say, a total of 104,322,942 head of all kinds of cattle, estimated at \$1,136,780,411 in national currency.

"The rapid propagation of sheep in the southern territories of the Republic and the invasion of new lands by horned cattle have brought the number of sheep up to over 90,000,000, and the horned cattle have considerably increased, not only in quantity, but also in quality, owing to the constant improvement of breeds, aimed at by estancieros (farmers or cattlemen). The introduction into the country of full-blooded animals, destined to breeding purposes, has attained a high figure of late. Referring only to the time elapsed from 1896 to 1900, it will suffice to mention that the cattlemen of the Argentine Republic have imported as many as 6,231 head of horned cattle, 253,734 sheep, and 1,227 horses, all of these animals proceeding from the first breeders in Europe and the United States of America.

"The export trade of live cattle is extremely important, although not so great as that of dried, salted and iced or frozen meat. In 1895 the amount of the exports of that kind to different countries—among which are to be counted Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia—reached 408,126 head of horned cattle and 496,946 sheep; in 1896 it reached 385,539 head of horned cattle and 512,016 sheep; in 1897, horned cattle, 238,121, sheep, 504,128; in 1898, horned cattle, 359,296; sheep, 577,813; in 1899, horned cattle, 312,150; sheep, 543,458. The foregoing figures give a total export, during the five years quoted, of 1,703,232 head of horned cattle, and 2,634,361 sheep, all alive.

"The chief meat market of the Argentine Republic is England. The following tabular statement shows the export of heifers, in different forms, destined to that country from 1894 to 1900:

Heifers Exported to England.

Years.	Alive.	Froz'n.	Salted.	Total.
1894	7,500	800		8,300
1895	49,908	4,000		53,908
1896	66,000	8,000		74,000

Years.	Alive.	Froz'n.	Salted.	Total.
1897	83,000	11,500		94,500
1898	97,000	16,500		113,500
1899	91,200	28,356		119,556
1900 (3½ m'ths)	66,500	34,000	20,000	120,500

"The exports of frozen sheep in the latter years are not less considerable, and are shown in the following statement:

Years.	Frozen sheep.
1898	2,464,941
1899	2,485,949
1900	2,372,969

"The industry of salting is also a very important one, and it is represented in the census of 1895, the figures of which have become obsolete by 39 establishments, commanding a capital of \$37,000,000 gold.

"The abundance of flocks makes the Argentine Republic one of the chief wool-producing countries of the world. During the fiscal year, from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900, the amount of wool exported was 182,000 tons, of a value of \$61,000,000 gold. The fall in the prices of wool, after that date, is the cause of the decrease in exports of 1900-1901, which will not reach the above amount, although they will certainly exceed \$40,000,000 gold.

"The considerable increase in the area of cultivated lands, as well as the increase of cattle breeding and of the industries in the Argentine Republic, must be credited to the influx of European immigrants. From 1857, when the immigrating current began to flow toward the Republic, commencing with the modest total of 4,951 persons, up to December 31, 1899, immigrants to the number of 2,564,391 have arrived in the Republic; of these, 882,596 have since left, and consequently 1,681,795, or an average of 39,111 per annum, have remained."

NEW ZEALAND'S EXPORTS

U. S. Vice-Consul L. A. Bachelder, Auckland, New Zealand, sends the following information to the Department of State:

I give below a statement of the quantities and value of meats, butter, and cheese exported from New Zealand from March 31, 1901, to March 31, 1902:

Meats:

Description—	Quantity.	Value.
Meats:	Cwts.	
Frozen	1,871,731	\$10,863,902
Preserved	37,903	670,040
Butter	219,493	4,784,800
Cheese	86,476	924,596

These exports went almost wholly to Great Britain. The increase in the export of butter is very marked, being 20 per cent in quantity and 24 per cent in value.

The dairy industry in New Zealand is advancing rapidly, and the government is doing all it can to promote the trade. Experienced government graders are constantly employed at the principal ports, examining the exports of these products and issuing certificates of quality. It is a rare thing in any part of New Zealand to be served with poor butter. The same is true of beef and mutton.

There are no droughts in New Zealand, and it is a fine grazing country. Cattle are never housed here, as the climate is mild

enough for them to be left in the open all the year round.

The difficulty in exporting to the United States is the absence of direct communication by steam. To the west coast, the Oceanic Steamship Company maintains a direct line, with fine modern steamers running every three weeks to San Francisco, but to the east coast there is absolutely no direct communication, which is so necessary for food products that must be carried in a frozen condition with as little handling as possible.

There are steamers running regularly to New Zealand and Australia from New York, and many of them are built to carry meat and dairy products; but they are all English steamers, and on the return voyage go to England, where everything destined for America has to be transhipped, which adds very much to the cost of delivery.

As shown by the figures given, the average cost per pound of the products mentioned is:

Frozen meat (including lamb, mutton and beef), 2½d. (5 cents); butter, 9½d. (19 cents); cheese, 4¾d. (9½ cents). These figures represent the f. o. b. New Zealand cost.

The quantities of the different kinds of frozen meat exported are:

Mutton:

Whole carcasses, number	1,585,238
Joints, number	63,617
Lamb, carcasses	1,351,145
Beef, cwts. (of 112 lbs)	312,291
Rabbits, frozen in the skin, number	6,501,997
Hares, frozen in the skin, number	12,260

I am induced to send this report, as I notice that a trial shipment of New Zealand mutton has recently been made to New York, which was spoken of very highly by the experts who examined it.

BEEF HUSBANDRY NEEDED.

Prof. Thomas Shaw, of St. Paul, Minn., believes that the Farmers' institutes, while doing a great and remarkably valuable work, are making a mistake in not giving more attention to the subject of beef husbandry.

He thinks this subject, together with the growing of small cereals, forage crops and grasses, have been neglected. He would have an expert connected with the institute corps to do nothing else but discuss this subject of beef husbandry. He says:

"That the beef industry of our State will become one of great significance cannot now be questioned. Whether the beef or dairy interest will ultimately be in the ascendant cannot be certainly forecasted. But that it will be great cannot now be questioned. Why, then, should it not be helped along? True, it is more difficult to get men to discuss this subject than dairying, for it has not been given so much attention, but surely such men exist. How much better it would be to push the industry right along than to let it grow up in spite of neglect, and then make it a prominent topic of discussion after it has forced its way to the front on the principle of the equilibrium of fluids. When the corps of institute workers is being made up for next Winter's institutes, will not our capable, indefatigable and well meaning superintendent add to the corps some able man, whose sole duty will be to discuss the beef question?"

ECONOMICAL INSULATION.

Prominent manufacturers of refrigerating machinery have always shown much interest in the insulation of buildings in which their apparatus is used. In their catalogues they express themselves clearly on the subject, advising the use of only the best insulating materials. One large concern recently laid much stress upon the use of an absolutely air-tight insulating paper, pointing out its necessity to economical refrigeration. They naturally desire the most efficient aids to their machinery, realizing that without proper and real insulation they cannot show as favorable, resultful economy. Refrigerating in a poorly insulated room is rather an expensive operation, for in order to maintain the necessary temperature the machine must work longer than usual, and every additional half-hour of working means increased cost of maintenance, and consequent reduction of profits. This item soon becomes quite considerable, depending upon conditions, and it is surprising to find otherwise broad-minded concerns actually losing money in this way every day, simply because they were either pennywise and used a poor paper at a low price or were careless enough to buy a cheap paper at a high price.

The fact of the matter is that they often do not give this subject the attention it deserves, sometimes leaving the matter entirely in the hands of an inexperienced architect, who cannot be expected to appreciate the importance of using only the best insulating materials. The expert architect will use a high-grade paper, if only from the purely selfish motive of economy in after cost. There are only too many people who estimate too closely the first cost, overlooking entirely the fact that they are saving one cent to day, to spend two cents to-morrow. If they would accept the advice of a competent architect they would certainly find it subsequently profitable to themselves, for the materials he would specify would be those he had used before and found thoroughly efficient, or else those which had elsewhere proved themselves reliable beyond a doubt.

One of the first essentials to economical refrigeration is dry insulation. Water, as is well known, is a splendid conductor of heat, and it is absolutely necessary, therefore, that the insulating paper be entirely and permanently water-proof. "Water-proof" does not mean merely resisting the entrance of water, but it does mean preventing its entrance. This is a distinction with a marked difference. There are many papers on the market that will resist moisture, but their resistance is so weak and superficial that the entrance of moisture cannot be prevented. These moisture-absorbing and moisture-retaining papers are not only a distinct menace to economical refrigeration, but a positive foe; because, through their moisture-filled cells, they are conducting heat seven times faster than is the case with water-soaked wood.

It is hardly possible to keep the walls of a refrigerated chamber dry, for the very atmosphere carries moisture. If the walls are water-proof, the moisture gathered upon the surface will eventually become re-absorbed by the air; if they are not, the moisture, by a strong absorbent attraction is drawn into the pores and not only adds

to the cost of refrigeration, but actually rots the material itself, necessitating expensive and annoying re-installations.

Attention is called to the well known P. & B. insulating papers manufactured by The Standard Paper Company, New York and Chicago. These papers enjoy a reputation for quality and durability that is second to none. They have been on the market for eighteen years, and, because of their peculiar construction, are particularly conducive to economical refrigeration. Made of a superior rope stock, they are, by a special process, saturated with the P. & B. compound (a water and acid-proof material manufactured only by The Standard Paint Company), which permeates every fibre and makes it absolutely water-tight and air-tight. A peculiarity of this compound is that it is not influenced by atmospheric conditions—it cannot oxidize, but remains permanently pliable, so that the paper can be bent easily without danger of cracking. The manufacturers recently sent a bit of P. & B. paper, not their best grade, taken from an Albany (N. Y.) refrigerating house after ten years of use. Examination showed the paper to be still full of insulating life and good for many years more.

SLAUGHTERING.

(Continued from page 23.)

In a comparative summary for 1880, 1890 and 1900 of those cities that in 1900 showed a production to the value of \$1,000,000 and over, the product of Chicago alone reached a value of \$256,527,949 in 1900, or 32.7 per cent. of the total value for the United States; in 1890 this ratio was 36.3 per cent., a net loss during the decade of 3.6 per cent. Chicago's advance in value of products dur-

ing these ten years was \$52,921,547, or 26 per cent. The number of establishments steadily decreased, falling from 70 in 1880 to 57 in 1890 and 38 in 1900. Kansas City stood second in value of products in 1900, gaining during the decade \$33,860,579, or 84.8 per cent. Of the total value of products in the United States, Kansas City furnished 9.4 per cent. in 1900 and 7.1 per cent. in 1890, a gain of 2.3 per cent. Unfortunately the figures upon which to base such a comparison for South Omaha are not available. The industry had no existence there in 1880, and the figures for 1890 were not published separately. The total production for the State of Nebraska for 1890, however, of which South Omaha constituted a part, was \$28,941,144, which was exceeded in 1900 by \$38,948,605 by South Omaha alone. In 1900 South Omaha produced 8.6 per cent. of the total value of the product of the United States.

At the twelfth census New York City (boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx) stood fourth in value of products, showing a decrease between 1890 and 1900 of \$11,498,918. Brooklyn in the same time fell off \$8,960,722. Jersey City and Newark also show a decrease. This was not due to any decrease in the amount of local consumption, but to the growing importance of the Western dressed meat in the Eastern markets. Boston shows a continuous and steady decrease in the value of products. Baltimore, on the other hand, steadily gained in number of establishments and in value of products. Philadelphia shows a gain from 1880 to 1890, but a decrease from 1890 to 1900. South St. Joseph, Mo., sprang into prominence between 1890 and 1900, and in 1900, with St. Joseph, produced 3.8 per cent. of the total value of the product for the United States. The product of St. Louis, Mo., remained about the same.

(To be continued.)

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

Swift & Company are erecting a cold storage plant at Houston, Tex.

The creamery of C. E. Mower, Merrillan, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

A cold storage company has been established at Port Louis, Mauritius.

The Pringhar Creamery Co., Pringhar, Ia., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated.

The New South Brewing and Ice Co., Mid-dlesborough, Ky., has been incorporated.

Liens have been filed against the Norfolk Refrigerating, Storage and Ice Co., Norfolk, Va.

Dr. J. E. Brown and H. E. Harkney, McGregor, Tex., are organizing a creamery company.

The Eagle Ice and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The Neoga Improvement Co., Neoga, Ill., capital \$12,000, has been incorporated to operate ice plant, etc.

The Opelika Ice and Cold Storage Co., Opelika, Ala., will erect additional ice plant of 20 to 30 tons capacity.

Work will shortly begin on the new building of the Grand Rapids Cold Storage and Sanitary Milk Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Bids for various things, including a cold storage plant, will be opened by the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown, Ia., on July 31.

The People's Pure Ice Co., 419 Market St., Camden, N. J., has been incorporated by Geo. W. Porter, J. W. Fowler and A. W. Ellsworth.

SIBERIAN BUTTER IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Siberia is bidding strongly for the butter trade of the East. Not only are the markets of Dalny and Port Arthur supplied by the Siberian product, but it is also shipped in considerable quantities to the principal commercial centers of China and Japan. The possibilities for the production of both milk and butter in Siberia are unlimited.

Two grades of Siberian butter are sold in Niuchwang. The first grade—table butter—is put up either in 2-lb. rolls or in 2-lb. casks or tins. It contains very little salt, and cannot withstand a warm climate; consequently, it is successfully shipped only during the winter months. The price of table butter at Tomsk is 12 rubles per pood, or about 16 2-3 cents per pound.

The second grade is used only for cooking purposes, and is put up in 5-gallon oil cans, casks or rolls. It retails at Tomsk at 7 rubles per pood (about 10 cents per pound). The cost of shipping freight from Tomsk to Manchuria is 3.50 rubles per pood (\$1.80 per

36.112 pounds), but it is hoped that this rate will soon be considerably reduced.

HENRY B. MILLER, Consul.
Niuchwang.

NEVADA CENSUS

The farms of Nevada, June 1, 1900, numbered 2,184, and were valued at \$15,615,710. Of this amount, \$2,340,090, or 15.0 per cent., represents the value of buildings, and \$13,275,620, or 85 per cent., the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$888,500, and that of livestock, \$12,169,565. These values, added to that of farms, give \$28,673,835, the "total value of farm property."

The number of domestic animals on farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 81,061, value \$1,001; steers (1 and under 2) 41,103, value \$796,399; steers (2 and under 3) 29,508, value \$804,642; steers (3 and over) 12,863, value \$431,342; bulls (1 and over) 8,696, value \$384,406; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 153,388, value \$3,749,667; lambs (under 1) 318,788, value \$578,919; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 434,574, value \$1,300,152; sheep (rams and wethers 1 and over) 133,677; value \$465,794; swine (all ages) 15,174, value \$75,712.

The total value of livestock on farms and ranges, June 1, 1900, was \$12,169,565, of which 68 per cent. represents the value of neat cattle; 19.3 per cent., that of sheep; 10.4 per cent. that of horses; and 2.3 per cent., that of all other livestock.

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The National Provisioner

NEW YORK and
CHICAGO

Published by
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(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of
New York.)

Dr. J. H. SENNER.....President

GENERAL OFFICES

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Sharply Upset Markets—Thorough Speculative Control—Radical, Frequent Changes—Big Declines Followed by an Advancing Tendency—Cash Demands Greatly Restricted by the Feverishness.

It is a market over which calculations cannot be made from one moment to another. It is likely to be thrown sharply, however, after a steady opening upon any one day, as it is to be carried the other way. There are wholly speculative conditions, and they are gauged as the "long" or "short" interest appears uppermost. It would seem as if the late advancing tendency reached its limit when the "short" interest was well eliminated, and that the subsequent drift to materially lower prices was more to shake out a line of "tailers" that had got in on the upward movement. Besides it is quite probable that the sharp reaction early in the week to lower prices was making a new "short" interest, and that efforts might be made to squeeze it by which there would be a possibility of a decided recovery of prices. But there are some features confronting traders which make them suspicious of permanently materially better prices through to the new crop deliveries, whatever spasmodic changes take place, while they are making up their minds that the new crop months are very risky to trade in at around current prices under the present corn crop promises. The most important feature perhaps against the belief that the packers will more than temporarily steer prices to a better range is in the possibilities of hog and cattle supplies in the fall months and later on through next season, if nothing happens to the corn crop; therefore that it may be considered a necessity to sell up supplies meanwhile as close as possible at the comparatively full prices that prevail. It is realized that the late fitful hog products markets have greatly checked cash demands, and that from only one direction in this country is the inquiry for supplies at all up to the usual volume, and that from the South, where the products will be had at any price and where there is plenty of money on the season's high priced cotton, with, a well, encouragement to buy on the prospects of an enormous cotton crop. And Europe, as well, buys hog products in a reserved way. It is perhaps not so much, in many sources of consumption, that prices are too high, as it is the feeling that as market values are subjected to frequent changes that the whole position warrants caution; therefore that it is a poor policy to make accumulations of the hog products. Moreover, buyers feel that it is policy to hold off and await the effect of a probable large corn crop and the possible desire of hog packers, anticipating it, to use the products against hog supplies, and break the market for them occasionally if possible. It is a fair line of reasoning that with a large corn crop in sight that the packers will not be willing to meet high cost hogs and continue to lay products down at prices over which there is a good deal of uncertainty even for the near future. Of course if hogs are to be depressed in price, and for the good reason indicated, there will be the discontented farmer, who, having had a season in which he has had the upper hand, as well for cattle as for hogs, will probably proceed to narrow his shipments of hog supplies by which there would be compelled at least temporarily, steadier conditions for the hog products. But the belief is that the farmer has an exceptionally liberal supply of pigs and that the hogs for next season's marketing promise to be exceptionally liberal in volume, and that when he feels sure of a large

corn crop that he is likely to get his marketable hogs to packing centres promptly, realizing that in the event of a large corn crop that his livestock is not likely to bring him anywhere near as much per hundredweight at the current prices, and that for the coming season that the values of livestock are likely to be upon a much lower basis than that which has existed for the crop year about to close.

It is hard to suppose that there could be much cash buying of the products with some such market prices as existed on Tuesday of this week for instance; July and September pork then declined 70¢@72¢ per barrel, October 60¢, while January was only 17¢ down; lard went off fully 22 to 25 points on July and September, July selling down to \$10.50, against a \$11.50 price in the middle of the month; ribs broke fully 57 points, and October 42 points on September, while January was only a little lower. On Wednesday there was an attempt to steady market conditions as there were fewer stop loss orders, but there was further irregularity before the close. On Thursday, however, the course was decidedly upward, early in the day September pork sold up fully 20, lard advanced 15 points and September ribs 20 points; but there were fitful conditions through the day.

In New York, export business in lard has been brought to a standstill by the feverish markets. The dealings in compounds have been of a conservative order. Shippers of pork have been closing out only small orders. The city cutters have been making strong prices for bellies because of the cost of hogs and some urgent demand for them, especially from the South; they have had also good demands for loose hams and shoulders.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 1,449 bbls. pork; 8,305,102 lbs. lard; 12,911,438 lbs. meats. Corresponding week last year: 3,442 bbls. pork; 10,569,530 lbs. lard; 17,880,705 lbs. meats.

BEEF—The moderate supplies keep prices strong, despite lower hog products and although demands are moderate, city extra India mess, tierces, \$23.75@24; barreled, family, \$16; packet, \$15; mess at \$12.50@13.

Sales in New York for week to present writing: 500 bbls. mess pork at \$19@19.75; 200 bbls. short clear do, at \$20@22; 350 bbls. city family do, at \$21@21.50; 250 tcs. western steam lard on private terms (quoted at \$10.92½); 350 tcs. city steam lard at \$10.35@10.70; 150 tcs. do. for export, on private terms (compound lard quoted at 8¼@8½¢ for car lots); 750 tcs. western sweet pickled hams at 12¼@13¼¢; western sweet pickled shoulders at \$9.90@10; 30,000 lbs. city pickled bellies, loose, 12 lbs. ave., at 11¼¢; 25,000 lbs. do, 14 lbs. ave., at 11½@11¾¢; 4,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. ave., at 12¢; 15,000 lbs. do., smoking ave., 12¼@12½¢; loose pickled shoulders at 9@9¼¢; 4,000 loose pickled hams at 12@12½¢; 50 boxes pickled clear bellies at 12¢; 25 boxes dry salted clear bellies at 12¼¢; 150 loose green bellies at 11¼@12¢; 2,000 loose green hams at 12¢.

SINCLAIR AT PEORIA.

Advices from Peoria, Ill., say the T. M. Sinclair & Co., packers of meats, one of the largest concerns of the kind in this country, have practically concluded to erect a large packing-house in Peoria with large and commodious killing pens in connection. Nothing definite has been given out to the public, but the company's agent, E. P. Smith, of the head offices in Chicago, visited Peoria, and, after carefully looking over the grounds, simply announced that a plant would be erected. When and where he did not state, and was very reticent when asked for facts or a statement relative to the company's intention.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The general tendency is toward higher prices and the general condition of the market consistently active. The principal call is for hides of recent kill and this demand has exerted a materially bracing influence over older offerings. Strong prices are now being held and it doesn't seem unlikely that an unusual attitude in this respect will be reached before long.

NATIVE STEERS free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, have moved at a variety of prices, according to weight, quality and selection. First quality has sold at 13½ and is held in many cases at 14.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, offer at 12¾. They recently moved to the number of 6,000 at 12½.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, range from 12 to 12¾ according to weight, quality and selection. This variety is in common with the general tone, strong and in advancing tendency.

TEXAS STEERS are practically cleaned up. They have moved in large volume at a variety of prices to 14½ and are now being held at 14¾.

NATIVE COWS have moved in moderate volume at 10¾@10¾. Despite the fact that the request isn't active, the packers now demand 11. Light stock, even of older offerings has been in good request at 10½.

BRANDED COWS have been an active factor, sales of 20,000 having been effected at 10¾. It is thought that there would be little difficulty in obtaining 10½ on loss of appreciable size.

NATIVE BULLS have sold to the number of 25,000 at 9½@9¾. This was virtually a clearance.

COUNTRY HIDES are naturally active in sympathy with the contemporary market. The market is in a condition tending toward speculation on the part of dealers who prefer to buy rather than sell. There are not a great many hides offering and it is difficult to effect purchases of lots of appreciable size as holders are coy when they scent an advance. Taken as a whole the market is strong and in advancing tendency.

No. 1 **BUFFS**, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., are quotable at 8@9. There are comparatively few hides offering and the indisposition of holders to sell makes it difficult to establish any basis of values.

No. 1 **EXTREMES**, 25 to 40 lbs., range from 9 to 8, latter being for second selection. The call is not of a brisk character.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are stronger in sympathy with other classes as well as on account of improved qualities of offerings. They range in price from 9¾ to 9½.

No. 1 **HEAVY COWS**, free of brands and grubs, are in short supply and active request. The two selections offer at 9¾@3¼, though there are holders who would not accept these prices.

CALFSKINS. An ordinary country selection commands 11@11¼. The call has improved considerably.

No. 1 **KIPS**, 15 to 25 lbs. Are in fair request and in ordinary selection commands 9½.

DEACONS. Continue a strong factor and closely sold up at 62½@82½.

SLUNKS, 35@40.

HORSE HIDES are hardly worth over \$3 for an ordinary variety. It is not improbable however that they will advance in the very early future.

SHEEPSKINS. Both packer and country markets continue strong and well sustained. We quote:

Packer Lambs	70@72½
Packer Shearlings	60@62½
Country Lambs	40@50
Country Shearlings	40@45

BOSTON.

The general depression continues, buyers showing no disposition to operate excepting in

piece-meal fashion. Despite rumors to the contrary, it is doubtful if tanners could be separated from more than 9 for current offerings, though it is not unlikely that the Western situation may exert a favorable influence over local bull prices in the early future.

PHILADELPHIA.

The local market has gained in strength and prospect. Tanners who were disposed to hold off are now vigorous operators. It is probable that prices will advance in the early future. We quote:

City Steers	11 @11½
City Cows	9
Country Steers	10½@11
Country Cows	8¾
Country Bulls	9

NEW YORK

CITY SALTED HIDES. There were comparatively few hides offering and sales were necessarily restricted.

No. 1 City Steers	13
Butt Branded	12
Side Branded	12½
City Cows	—
Bulls	—
Horse Hides	\$2@ \$3.25

SUMMARY

The Chicago packer market shows a present condition which must be gratifying to the packers. There is a general disposition

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.
Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer. | Manufacturer of
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Poultry Food

to operate on the part of tanners and this purchasing movement is having a favorable effect on both late and early hides. The country market is naturally strong in sympathy with the packer conditions and dealers are so confident of the future that they would rather buy than sell. There are comparatively few hides offering and these are promptly taken. There is little doubt but what present sales could be largely increased if the stock was available. The Boston market seems to be the only centre which has not responded to Western activity, as both Philadelphia and New York are closely sold up at fully sustained and advancing prices.

KILLED BY BUTTER COLOR.

Since Dr. Corbett has succeeded in killing some cats out in Minnesota by giving them a heavy dose of butter color, Dairy Commissioner McConnell is giving the matter attention, and is reported as saying "that the use of butter color should be stopped, and if manufacturers cannot be induced to forego its use, the law should compel them to do so."—N. Y. Produce Review and American Creamery.

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Spark, Gas and Acid Proof. No Tar, No Coating. Beats iron and shingles; costs less.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The market was not particularly disturbed by the shaking up of lard values early in the week and their later uncertain course, has not done more than quiet buyers. It is conceded, that if lard should permanently stand materially lower than all other fat positions would be affected. But the holders of the beef fats feel that considering the productions and general supplies of them over the country, that it would not require more than moderate demands to keep their prices steady, while that if there should be active wants of the fats, in the event of a better lard market, which is probable, from the compound makers, that all beef fats would be additionally benefited. But just how lard prices are going to work is not clear to any trader. At this writing they have recovered from the low figures of the week. The huge break in the price of the hog fat early in the week, and the subsequent fitfulness for it, showed that the hog product can be moved about at the pleasure of speculators, and that as a "short" or "long" interest in it is found, that it will be shaken up to capture. There is a line of reasoning over the hog fat to the effect that there is likely to be less interest over higher prices for it from this along and because of the brilliant corn crop prospects, with consequent efforts to get rid of old stuff before the new crop season is reached, realizing that next season is likely to show an abundant supply of beef and hog fats, if the corn crop comes to present expectations of it; but at the same time it is hard to say what may happen to lard in the few weeks before speculators begin to discount the future of it on corn crop prospects, and the tallow market it may be said has an uncertain future, despite its highly favorable statistical situation, although the poor run of cattle and small productions should put it higher. The use of tallow at present closely absorbs its moderate production, notwithstanding the business in compounds is of a restricted order on account of the condition of the lard market and the fact that the soap trading of the country is without especial animation. If there were settled conditions of some of the associated products markets there would be much more confident situations for tallow until the new crop corn and cotton crops are reached.

Our soap buyers are using up the city tallow productions, and taking the country made close to its arrival here at better prices than in last week. A sale of 50 hhds. city was made at 6½c., and that now stands as the market price. City in tierces is at 7c., at which a sale was made; there is no especial urgency over selling at these prices, and the melters are fairly well sold ahead of city hhds. The London sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices, with 2,000 to 2,100

casks offered, and sixty per cent. of it sold.

Edible offers a very small supply from out of town sources, and there is so little city made that there is hardly a settled price for it; it is closely sold, either for home consumption or export, and ranges at about 7½c. to 7¾c.

Most of the melters in the country feel that tallow is good property, considering the modified productions of it; at the same time they are confounded by the variable markets for products with which tallow usually sympathizes and hardly know whether to hold or market their supplies; they have been able to get a little more money this week. Sales for the week of 225,000 lbs. in lots at 6½c. to 7c. as to quality.

The western markets hold their advance of the previous week, but they are fairly well sold up; they quote prime packers at 8c., and city renderers at 7c.

OLEO. OIL.—The butter markets in Rotterdam became fairly well supplied by their liberal purchasing of the week before; the market there this week, therefore, is left in a somewhat nominal situation at about 68 florins. New York is doing just an ordinary business at steady prices. Extra quoted at 11¾c.; No. 2 at 10½c., and No. 3 at 8½c.

OLEO. STEARINE.—There seems sufficient demand to use up the offerings here, although it is by no means lively; market prices have not, as yet, been disturbed by fitful lard values; indeed, they are very strong. The large sales left only moderate stocks of it in the hands of pressers, and materially less than in usual seasons, there is not needed especial briskness for the support of prices. About 250,000 lbs. have been taken in New York at 13¾c., cleaning up the supplies here.

Chicago after selling 120,000 lbs. at 13¾c., ran its asking price up to 14c., then on Wednesday was down again to 13¾c., while on Thursday it had 13¾c. bid.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—It is the season of the year when there is so little doing that any quoted prices are nominal. Double pressed is quoted at 8¼c. per lb., and single pressed at 7½c. to 7¾c.

LARD OIL.—is too unsettled to quote accurately, fluctuating from day to day with the lard market. Moreover, buyers decline to figure over supplies in a material way by reason of the feverish situation. At present about 82@83c. quoted for prime, although up to 86c. had been made for it.

GREASE STEARINE.—Foreign markets have taken very little latterly and home wants have been small. Yet with the cost of grease the stearine has rather independent value. White held at 7¼c. to 7½c., and yellow at 6½c.

GREASE.—The strong tallow market helps to firm holding of grease; at the same time soap and export buyers are somewhat indifferent; the pressers find a slow sale for the oil and are reserved buyers of the grease.

In New York "A" white quoted at 7½c. to 7¾c.; "B" white at 7@7¼c.; bone and house at 5¾c. to 6½c., yellow at 5¼c. to 6½c.

CORN OIL.—has uncertain value, according to the disposition to accommodate export wants, and in an effort, or otherwise, to move out any surplus. The range of the market is \$6.20 to \$6.30.

FRESH MEAT FROM RUSSIA.

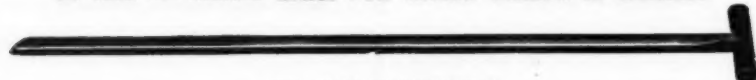
Advices from Odessa state that the Russian Government has just announced its intention to make a contribution of 1,000,000 roubles (over £100,000) towards getting together a small line of cold storage steamers to run from Libau to England with meat and other produce.

HEAVY PACKING CASES WRONG.

The freight and tariff on goods in Guatemala is estimated on the gross weight, so the heavy wood of the American packing cases is decidedly against the importer. If Americans would, like the French, use light wood for the cases and wrap them with burlap an advantage would be scored.

TALLOW TRIERS

30 AND 36 INCHES LONG. FOR TRYING TALLOW IN BARRELS



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COTTONSEED OIL,
OLIVE OIL FOOTS.

Correspondence Solicited.

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Markedly Unsatisfactory Conditions—Business Possible Only on Pressure at Easy Prices—Increased Desire to Sell New Crop Deliveries.

We noted in the previous week that the cotton oil markets were only slightly benefited by the sharply advanced values that had taken place for pure lard, and implied that the oil markets were handled with difficulty to sympathize with any improvement of associated products, that buyers were responding slowly to oil prices, and that the undertone of the market was susceptible of changes in the event of any reaction for lard, and because it had a drag upon it in the liberal accumulation of stocks, notwithstanding that they are closely controlled, and the feeling among buyers to be indifferent over offerings of the supplies. It will be no surprise then the position of the oil markets over the country this week, with the added influence of demoralized and at times radically lower lard markets and subsequent frequent fluctuations of it to higher and easier prices. No buying source of oil cares to take more of it than actually needed, except as it can get bargains in it; therefore the amount of business for the week in the product is in limited lots of 100 bbls. or so, except as one or two of the southwestern companies have been willing to meet some views of buyers and have moved one or two rather full-sized lots to foreign markets. But this pressure to sell to Europe has been marked in the sources indicated for several weeks, whatever unwillingness in other quarters has existed to meet the comparatively low views of Europe. It may be, however, that other oil has been sold to Europe quietly. At least a portion of the trade believes that recent efforts to unload some of the holdings here on foreign markets have been successful, although the extent, moderate or otherwise, of the supplies marketed, does not appear in a public way. It is a fact, however, that most buyers in Europe are very cautious, and that

they are inclined to take the oil only as they can see a use for it in the requirements for manufactured goods, and that they are against permitting marked accumulations of the oil on their hands. Yet some of these foreign markets are bidding within a couple of cents per gallon for early deliveries in the fall months of new crop oil of the prices that they are willing to pay for the old crop oil for deliveries in July and August. Thus they will offer 42@42½c. in instances for prime yellow in New York for deliveries this side of September, and at the same time are willing to pay 40c. for September delivery; but as the deliveries advance to the period when there should be increasing offerings of the new oil the bidding shows a rapid reduction in that it rarely exceeds 38½c. for October with sellers at 40c., and 37c. bid for November and December with sellers of November at 34c., and December at 38½c. General views of sellers of the new crop deliveries are about 2 cents above the bidding rates, all around. On the old crop deliveries, July and August, while most of the holders here talk to 43½@44c. for prime yellow, and where there is a disposition to sell at the inside price it is confined to small lots, yet it is believed that whatever export business has been done on the pressure to sell has been substantially equal to about 42@42½c. for the prime yellow in New York, although as it has been sold direct from the refinery to Europe the rate is not absolute as a New York basis. It is thought that about 6,000 bbls. have been marketed to Europe at the prices, mostly at 42c. basis. There have been taken about 5,000 bbls. prime yellow, at 39c. in tanks at the mill point.

New York steadily offers good off grade yellow this and next month's delivery at 41c., and even at 40½c., and has little inquiry for it. New Orleans asks 42c. for its prime yellow, July and August deliveries, although it has sold two tanks on a forced need of good off yellow at 39½c.

All of the Southern markets are freer sellers of new crop; many of them, particularly in the southeast and Texas offer to sell crude, in tanks for October, November, December and January deliveries, at 30c., while there are few bids over 29c.; this would show a decline of 1c. per gallon as against late views of the mills, where they had shown any disposition to sell at all.

It had been natural for the mills, most of them, to refrain from selling until they had

more of an assurance of the cotton crop. Some of them, however, took the chances and were able two or three weeks since to do very well over prices; they realized then that market prices for new oil were more satisfactory, because of the high prices on the holdings of old oil, than they were likely to be in the future, unless something happened to the cotton crop. Other mills have ventured over selling this week on account of the highly favorable prospects for the cotton crop, and the belief that there will be no trouble in getting ample supplies of seed at low and profitable prices for productions, in the event of ability to market the new oil for future deliveries at its current market rates.

The cotton crop has, of course, to pass through about six weeks' more of weather conditions, the major portion of it; but it can be said that last week's weather conditions for it have been perfect in most sections. The heavy rains recently in Texas have brought that state's growth up to exceptionally fine prospects; indeed, there is remarkably little grumbling in any direction South, over prospects of the growing crop, and there are bright hopes of an enormous yield of cotton. If the cotton crop turns out to present expectations of it, there should be an exceptionally large production of oil next year, made up on low cost seed; considering the conservative buying of foreign markets this year and the necessity of their filling in with supplies of the oil freely, with prices all right for them, it is altogether probable that next year will be an exceptionally active one for the oil industry all around, while with a return then of the normal export business in the oil, that New York, as well as other seaboard markets will drop the lull they have had this year, and become again vigorous in trading.

It is the expectation of a large oil production and markedly lower prices for it through the coming season, that makes all buyers at present figure close to actual needs, while restraining particularly interest of foreign markets. It is considered, as well, by buyers that not only is there likely to be the additional supply of fat from the make of cottonseed oil, but that the corn crop is highly promising for an unprecedented yield, that the cattle and hog supplies are likely to be large next season and that the outturn of beef and hog fats are promising for an enormous supply then. It is known that the hog crop has paid the farmer exceptionally well through this season, and that there has been a careful taking care of, with not unfavorable conditions for, the supply of this season, and it is realized as probable that early in the fall months the cattle and hog supplies

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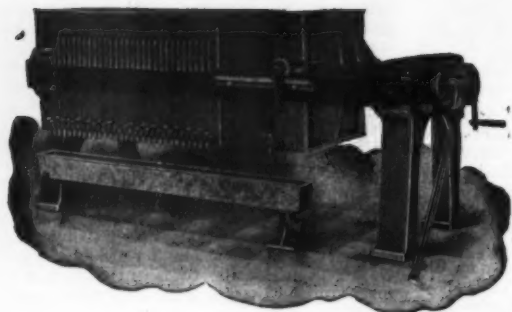
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will tell upon general market conditions for all fats, if not then through the actual marketing of them at least in discounting their effects.

It is rarely a season is had in which the traders think there is reason for so much caution as the present one, and it exercises an uncertain look over all affairs. Each week now lops off the danger period of crops and also up to the present time everything looks well for their coming out all right, the determination among buyers to hold off over supplies becomes stronger. Through next month, if there is an assurance then of the cotton and corn crops to near their present yield limits, it is hard to say what may develop from speculative sentiment even though statistical conditions of some fats, notably those of hog and beef, are likely then to be more favorable to selling interests than at present. On the other hand if the crops should be materially damaged there would be some wild times, in view of the moderate season's productions this year of the indicated fats.

The prospects of the cotton oil markets are not flattering even for the near future deliveries. It is realized that the lard market has been under stronger manipulation latterly than in many seasons before. Its erratic course keeps quiet buyers of manufactured goods which use cotton oil in their make. The distributors of the compounds are compelled to be very cautious over buying them. Many of them are taking very little stock in high priced lard, all others at least feel that it pays them to be cautious in taking in general supplies, and that it is better policy to wait until the speculators get through with the lard market, and until it is allowed to work upon its merits of supplies and demands. The sharp break in prices of the lard on Tuesday, after feverish conditions, and which showed a decline of fully 1c. per pound from the figures that prevailed only a few days

before, shows the necessity of cautiousness, although frequent reactions and dulness followed, with at this writing some recovery from the low prices. The entire hog products markets have been governed more by the squeezing of "shorts," in the previous advancing tendency, and as these "shorts" covered the decline followed in the efforts to shake out a liberal "long" interest, possibly as well with a view of making a further "short" interest, in which latter contingency the market might be swung upward again. Nevertheless it would seem as if a brief period was left for any further bullish movements, and that the crop situations would soon be the most important factors. There are many traders with the belief that less of an effort will be made at any time for materially higher prices of lard unless something happens to the corn crop, that the speculators realizing their cash demands for hog products, are greatly checked, will work more to sell their supplies as against the new corn crop prospects, and that the packers will try more to keep prices down in order to take in supplies of hogs upon a lower basis. It is

quite certain that home buyers of cotton oil will be against taking it freely so long as the pure lard and compound lard markets continue upset; the holdings of cotton oil will be on that account, made more burdensome.

The sales in New York for the week, 800 bbls. prime yellow, in lots, at 40½@44c., chiefly at 43½@43¾c., with July and August 42@42½c. bid and 43½@44c. asked at the mills (outside of the sales referred to through the review); 15 tanks new crude, in lots, for October and November deliveries at 30c. White in New York is quoted at 46@47c., and winter yellow at 46@47c., with only small lots selling.

LATER.—The report of a sale in our review for export on the basis of 42c., in New York, for prime yellow, it has since been learned was at a rate via Newport News, which would equal more than 42c. in New York. Some say 43c., and, perhaps, 43½c., and that it was of 2,000 bbls. instead of 5,000 bbls., the seller afterwards buying the lot at a mill point at 39c. in tanks.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

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Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
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27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK



COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION*(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)*

The decline in lard during the past week started, realizing in cottonseed oil and with new crop oil being offered at decidedly lower prices than are now prevailing; holders felt more disposed to accept lower bids. Buyers, however, were scarce and after a few sales had been made at the decline limits were lowered again. No important business has been done with the exception of a few thousand barrel lots sold by two or three concerns to Europe at decidedly lower prices than present market values. There is more anxiety on the part of the holders to let go of their stock, but we cannot say that the disposition to sell futures at the now prevailing discount is very great. Buyers on the other hand feel that they can afford to await, as they are anticipating considerably lower prices; they buy only what they need for their current wants. There have been some orders in the market from soapmakers in this country on account of the prevailing higher prices for tallow and greases. We look for a quiet and dull market for some time to come, with very little business.

We quote to-day as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, July, 43½c. asked and 42½c. bid; do., August, 43½c. asked and 42½c. bid; do., September, 43c. asked and 42c. bid; do., October, 40c. asked and 39c. bid; do., November, 39c. asked and 38c. bid; do., December, 38c. asked and 37c. bid; do., January, 38c. asked and 37c. bid; off summer yellow, cottonseed oil, 41c. asked and 40c. bid; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 46c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 46c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 25.9c.; crude oil, in tanks, in the southeast, 29½c. to 33c.; new crop prime according to shipment and freight rates; New Orleans market for prime oil, 41½c., and for off oil, 38½c. Peanut oil is unchanged, at 6½c. for prime yellow.

COTTONSEED NOTES

The Texas Cotton Oil Co., St. Joseph, La., recently incorporated with \$50,000, is now organized and a 60-ton mill will be built.

The Mitchell County Fertilizer Co., Camilla, Ga., will erect an oil mill.

E. H. Young, of the Galveston Cotton Oil Refining Co., Galveston, Tex., has been in Beaumont, Tex., looking for a site for a plant.

The Florida Cotton Oil Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has increased capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. has purchased the oil mill at East Birmingham, Ala.

C. H. Burkett, Hartwell, Ga., will erect a cottonseed oil mill.

S. C. McCandless, M. V. McKibben and W. H. Mallett, Jackson, Ga., may erect a delinting plant at Houston, Tex.

The Southern Cotton Oil Co. has purchased the Columbus Cotton Oil Co. mill at Columbus, Miss.

Capt. A. P. Sauer and others of New Orleans, La., will erect a cottonseed oil refinery.

R. B. Harvey & Co., Memphis, Tenn., will erect a cottonseed oil mill.

REPORTS ON OLEO DEALERS.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following notice to collectors:

In connection with the qualification of wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine taxed at one-fourth of 1 cent and 10 cents per pound, and adulterated butter, under the act of May 9, 1902, you are hereby requested to furnish to this office without delay, if

the same have not already been forwarded, the names of all wholesale and retail dealers who have paid special tax as such during the month of June, 1902, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1902, and also an estimate of those who will probably pay tax during this month. This information is needed in the preparation of office records.

In complying with the above instructions, returns should be made on Form 500 for dealers in oleomargarine taxed at one-fourth of 1 cent per pound exclusively; Form 501 for oleomargarine taxed at 10 cents per pound, and Form 502 for adulterated butter as outlined in regulations No. 9.

Particular care should be used at all times in preparing these reports. Under no circumstances should dealers in one class of product be reported on forms designed for the reporting of another class of product. Reports which are incorrect in this respect will not be accepted.

In case collectors have not been supplied with Forms 500, 501, and 502, copies will be furnished them upon proper requisition blanks being forwarded to this office.

WILL ENFORCE LARD LAW.

The Minnesota dairy and food commission announces that it will begin the enforcement of the lard law passed at the extra session of the Legislature. The law provides that lard with which any substitute has been mixed, or from which any necessary constituent or ingredient has been extracted, shall be considered adulterated.

Cottonseed Oil Machinery

MODERN GINNING SYSTEMS

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Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined

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NEW YORK,

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Cotton Oil, Tallow and Greases.

THE AMERICAN ATTRITION MILL AND STEEL CAKE CRUSHER

For grinding COTTON SEED MEAL and all other materials. :: :: :: Positively the ONLY up-to-date mill for OIL MILLS. :: :: :: These machines are designed by the V. P. of the company, who has been building Attrition Mills for 20 years. :: :: :: 95 per cent. of the Attrition Mills in use in Oil Mills are of his design. :: :: :: Material and workmanship the highest.

Hammered Shafts & Ball Bearings
Safety Springs; Ring Oiling Bearings
and many special features

Built on Honor & Sold on Trial
Positively Guaranteed to be Without
an Equal

WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES TO

The American Engineering Co., Springfield, O.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

DID NOT GET UP NOR SEND THE CIRCULAR

There was a type-printed circular headed: "Shop Butchers Killing Cattle," sent out last week to the trade. It reflected upon certain prominent butchers. It was thought by some that The National Provisioner knew of its origin. This paper received one of the circulars through the mails. That was its first knowledge of the existence of such a document. We do not even know that the facts, as alleged, are true. The leading butchers know the source of the circular and think our disclaimer unnecessary. But The National Provisioner does not desire to steal any body else's thunder, so it promptly disclaims the whole thing.

HOW AUSTRALIAN BUTCHERS DO

An Australian butcher in an interview in the London "Meat Trades Journal," says in regard to English and Australian markets:

You certainly work longer, and this is one of the things which strikes me most forcibly, and where we compare favorably with you. Your shops seem to be forever open, whereas ours close early. You appear to do a late trade and do not seem to have any general rule of half-holidays, though I know many do close early once a week. This was the case with us to a certain extent until we got our factory legislation. At the time the legislation was being mooted we petitioned our parliament to compel our trade to close at stated times and parliament did so. We now close at 5 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 1 o'clock on Wednesday, 6 o'clock on Friday, and 9 o'clock on Saturday. No Sunday trade, of course, is done. Even before the legislation, however, we only kept open an hour later, but as the hours of the journeyman were being limited by parliament the masters thought the shops might as well close earlier.

And how has it affected business?

The earlier closing has not injured it in any way. We do as much trade as before. Our work has become so regulated that we do just as much business in a short time as used to be done in a long time—for years ago our hours were very long indeed.

But does it not mean a rush?

Not at all. It has struck me here that masters and men are kept busy about the shops when there is often nothing to do. They are idle, and this convinces me that shorter hours would prove beneficial here. Here, too, with your cold climate, you are able to do your business better than we are, for the meat will keep. We, on the other hand, have to sell out as soon as possible. Certainly the long hours worked here are quite unnecessary and they could easily be curtailed so as to give recreation for both masters and men.

Well, the man in a small way of business here has a bigger margin of profit than the small man in Australia. The profits of the little men here are larger. Here the small shopkeeper makes more profit per pound than is the case in Australia. Of course, the question is whether you sell as much stuff.

There is much business sense in the above, and all truth. Rest makes the Australian butcher and his shop have more snap and go.

CUBA AS A CATTLE AND MEAT COUNTRY

A correspondent sends us the following interesting chat on the present and future condition of Cuba from a cattle, meat and butcher standpoint:

The whole Province of Puerto Principe, the center of Cuba, was once a vast cattle and horse ranch. It was the whole business of the people, and very little interest was manifested in sugar and tobacco. The territory of a vast part of this province now is the abandoned stock ranches that were swarming with cattle and horses before the wars.

The figures seem incredible, but they can be verified in many ways. The horses and cattle were registered by the Spanish Government and taxed, and before the Ten Years' War there were 2,000,000 cattle, and before the last war 1,000,000. The market was largely in Cuba and other West India islands. Horses were estimated by the thousands, and they sold as low as \$5, and even less. The cattle were all destroyed, and nearly all the horses. Since the last war 563,344 cattle have been shipped into the island. How many have been killed for beef is not known. The numbers from different countries sending the largest shipments are:

Mexico, 162,857; United States, 135,433; Colombia, 135,490; Venezuela, 85,842; Porto Rico, 23,090.

This is not one-half the cattle that found a ready market from the province before the war. Every Cuban that can raise the money is going into cattle, and they easily make 50 and 75 per cent. profit. They have the finest pasture and breeding country in the world. The wild grasses are very nutritious, much more so than ours; but, not satisfied with that, they have thousands of acres planted with Guinea and Parana grasses, and these are depended on to fatten cattle. Corn can be raised here, but no one thinks of it. Every hour of the day you hear the musical voices of the grass peddlers going about the city, and all the horses and cattle of the people are fed on it, oxen and all, and kept in splendid condition. The Guinea grass is as high as a horse's back, and Parana about two feet and a half, and it has been stated that a caballeria of 33 1-3 acres of land will fatten from 22 to 25 cattle. Each acre will fatten a steer, and the pasture land can be had in large and small tracts for from \$3 to \$10 per acre. All estimates are made here in caballerias of 33 1-3 acres, and \$110 to \$150 per caballeria is a frequent price. When you take into consideration that the land has been cleared of heavy hardwood timber before planting the grass, at an expense of \$15 to \$20 per acre, you can get a better idea of the value of the land.

These ranches are all well watered and the most fertile land in the world for agricultural purposes. The cattle and horses increase rapidly. There are no storms or blizzards to destroy them. The climate is the finest in the world, winter and summer. The market is, and will be, on the island, but if the cattle business should expand they can be shipped from Cuba cheaper than they can

be brought from the cattle regions of the West and South to New York and Boston.

Railroads are building all through the province. The Cuban Central runs from Santa Clara to Santiago. They are grading east and west of Puerto Principe, and will finish by the end of the year, and have an all-rail line from one end of the island to the other. An old railroad, built for many years, runs 50 miles from Puerto Principe to the seaport at Nuevitas.

A great profit can also be made by shipping and raising horses. It has been totally neglected. Almost every Cuban has a horse. All the riding is done that way, and every Cuban family would be considered poor indeed if they did not have a pony.

The province is peaceable and quiet; the people are natural cattle and horse men. They excel in ranch life. Two or three men will handle more than a thousand cattle, and do it well. The only objection ever heard to the country for cattle ranches was that the grass was so high they would have trouble finding them to round up, but fencing settles that question. These ranches are increasing in value, and will not be sold long for such easy figures as they bring now.

Couldn't Tell Sheep from Goat Meat

A Missouri butcher bet a Chicago butcher a horse against a good beef carcass that he could not tell an Angora goat carcass, properly dressed, from a carcass of mutton. The Illinois man had three tries and failed, using both his sight and nose. The Angora as well as the mutton carcasses were from his own ranch.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED.

John G. Kenner, at one time a butcher at Raritan, but later in the hotel business at Somerville, N. J., died there last week aged 52 years.

James Viles (of Viles & Smith), provision dealer at Newton, Mass., died last week aged 74 years.

Charles Vollrath, the butcher at 1865 Madison ave., Indianapolis, Ind., died last week, aged 58.

BUTCHERS' CO-OPERATIVES.

The annual statement of the Troy, N. Y., Fat Melting Association shows that co-operative business of the retailers there to be in good condition and on a good financial basis. The success of the New York and Troy concerns has led the butchers of Binghamton to take up the co-operative idea. The Columbus butchers tried to get together on the ice-making proposition, but something interfered. The butchers of Washington, Louisville and elsewhere have had more or less success with co-operation.

NO FAT STOCK SHOW.

There will be no Fat Stock Show at Pittsburg this year. The improvements going on at Herr's Island, which, it is said, will end in the moving of the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards to the new location, made the postponement of the annual fat stock show advisable. The show will be held at Philadelphia, it is said, and efforts will be made to make it excell the big show held there last year. It is said that the next show at Pittsburg will be a hummer.

A WISE STOCKYARDS HORSE

A Chicago paper is responsible for the following interesting story of a wise horse which knows his stock yard's duty well, needs no directing, refuses to work over hours or at any extra labor, and when his task is done he quits and can't be even coaxed to do any more work that day:

John works in the killing room of a big stock yards firm. John is a horse, and in many respects he is a wonderful animal. He has the shapely head of a thoroughbred, and as he walks about the steaming and bloody floor of the slaughter house does so with an air of indifference and pride that is quite human. The employees of Louis Pfaelzer & Sons, the concern which owns John, says he is the most intelligent horse in the world, and take a genuine pride in the docile creature, although there is no such thing as familiarity permitted by John. "Keep your distance," is evidently John's motto.

John's principal occupation is to drag the carcasses of steers from the "striking" pens to the slaughter house floor, where the butchers hoist them preparatory to skinning and dressing them for market. For this purpose John wears a light harness which is attached by a hook to a rope passed about the dead steer's neck. When the butchers have finished the dressing of one carcass they will go to the "striking" pen. A sliding trap door that shuts these pens off from the dressing room is raised, and a rope placed about the neck of the prostrate steer. Then it is up to John, who is standing in his usual post about midway of the big room.

"John!" calls the butcher. He speaks in a conversational tone, and might be addressing one of his fellow workmen.

John at once quits his post and walks up to the man who has called him. He turns about so the man can fasten his harness to the rope about the steer's neck. No sooner does John hear the snap of the catch than he starts forward as if he were going through the opposite wall. But he doesn't. He stops abruptly, and it will be found that he has landed the steer exactly under the tackle by which the butchers suspend it for dressing operations. Not a word has been said to John, nor is any attempt made to guide or control him by means of reins or halter. Having placed the steer in position he has his tackle cast loose and then stalks off to his favorite post of observation.

John Shirks Hard Work

There are five of these "striking" pens in the room in which John works. Four of them hold only one steer at a time, the other holds two. When John is called upon to pull a steer from one of the single pens he knows his work there is done, and will not go back to them for another until the steer he has last drawn out is dressed and run down on the overhead railway to the cooling room. But in the fifth pen he knows he has to haul out two steers before his work is accomplished. No sooner has he hauled out one and been cast loose than he immediately turns about and walks back for the other. Not a word of command is ever given him except the call "John," when his services are needed.

In the vocabulary of the stock yards they have the term "downers." These are cattle that have broken a leg or that from any other of several causes are unable to walk, but are yet fit for food purposes. Pfaelzer & Sons have a contract with a big Eastern concern that buys and ships live cattle to the East, to kill and dress all their "downers." The injured animals are loaded on low trucks and carted to the slaughter house. The truck is backed up to a door, and then the steer has to be hauled up to the spot where the tackle for the steer's elevation is. As the animals weigh from 1,200 pounds to 1,600 pounds each it is a hard pull for John, and he doesn't like the job.

In John's moments of leisure he stands facing the door at which the "downers" arrive. No sooner does he see a truck with one of the animals on it than he begins to be

busy and absorbed in something else. He will carelessly stroll away from his post and roam all over the slaughter house, paying no attention to the calls for "John." It becomes necessary for an attendant to go after him and lead him to where he is wanted, but, this done, he buckles down to work.

In killing at the slaughter house the beef cattle come first, and when they are finished the handle calves. The cattle are driven up a runway from which they are admitted into the "striking" pens as needed. John can see this runway, and he knows that when the calves come into it his work is done for the day, as the butchers haul the calves out from the pens by hand. No sooner does John see the calves coming than he quits work and walks off to his stable. He won't do another stroke of work that day.

Union Horse in Hours

The 12 o'clock whistle has just as much meaning for John as it has for the human employees of the slaughter house. When it blows John begins to walk about looking for his dinner, which is usually brought to him. He gets it and eats it in a dignified manner, and roams about at will afterward. When the whistle blows again for resuming work John walks back to his usual post, where he can keep his eye on the door for the hated "downers."

John is an extremely exclusive and aristocratic horse. He allows no familiarity with him, except from two or three people. One of these is Dr. T. R. Fugit, the United States Government inspector at the slaughter house, and he says John is the most intelligent animal he ever saw.

"I believe he understands what we say about him," said the doctor to the Sunday "Inter-Ocean" reporter. "Don't you, John?" John laid back his ears, tossed his head, and looked as if he was about to wink, but recollecting his dignity refrained.

"And he won't make friends with people, although there is nothing mean or vicious about him," continued the doctor. Just then David Pfaelzer, one of John's owners, came up. "He won't let me make friends with him," said Mr. Pfaelzer. "Just watch him." Mr. Pfaelzer went up to John and tried to stroke his head. John simply tossed his head away; he would not endure the caress.

John is a bay, about seven years old, and has been holding his present job less than a year. No special pains were taken to train him for his duties, but he had only been in the house a month or two when he grasped the situation, and is now esteemed a valuable employee. But with all his great strength and willingness when on duty he cannot be induced to do anything outside. "He won't pull five pounds for you outside this room," said Mr. Pfaelzer. "He knows his work is here, and simply declines to fill two jobs. He is an equine aristocrat, if there ever was one."

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

Maurice Freeden's provision store at 243 West Broadway, Council Bluffs, Ia., has been burned.

Hoffman Bros. have filed their petition in bankruptcy at Wheeling, W. Va.

The slaughter house of George Ruepell, the butcher at Portsmouth, O., has been destroyed by fire.

Max Levi, the butcher at 1035 Third st., Louisville, Ky., has filed a deed of assignment.

Kroeger's meat market at Stillwater, Minn., has been burned down.

The slaughterhouse of butcher T. McCarter has been destroyed by fire at Mitchell ave., Waterville, Me.

The butcher shop at La Cygne, La., has been destroyed by fire.

The bankruptcy of Samuel J. Vosbury, butcher at Binghamton, N. Y., has been announced.

Park & Hammer's meat market at Camden, N. J., has been burned.

Fire damaged the meat market of H. T. Wells at the corner of Cedar st. and Broadway, Lexington, Ky., last week. The loss was not heavy, covered by insurance.

The Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Board of Health last week decided that wholesalers cannot sell mutton carcasses with plucks in them to butchers. The following is the new regulation:

Resolved, That no dead animal, above the size of a rabbit, be taken to any public market in the city of Poughkeepsie for food, until it has been fully cooled, nor until the entrails, head and feet, except poultry and game, and except the head and feet of swine, shall have been removed, nor shall the body or any part thereof of any animal which is to be used as food, be carted or carried through the streets, except it be covered so as to protect it from dust and dirt. A fine of \$60 to be the punishment for such violation of the law.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the board. The reason for the above is that the butchers claimed the pluck injured their other refrigerator stock.

The Label His Best Witness

A St. Paul, Minn., butcher was had up for selling a mixture of lard and beef fat. The label said: "Lard substitute." That got him discharged.



\$1000⁰⁰ IN GOLD

\$1,000.00 in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them 1000 TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. NELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 243 E. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Pseudo and Worthless Imitations.

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.
Falk, H. & Y., 226 Rivington; to L. Fleischer \$500
Hertz, Wm., 255 Rivington; to I. Freeck 40

Bills of Sale.
Cook, J. L., Jefferson Market; to F. S. Parker, half interest \$700
Luongo, A. F., 238 Mott; to N. La Gattuta 65
Rosenblum, H., 126 Madison; to B. Seiss 75
Holtzmanger, H., 42 Henry; to A. Fried 150

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.
Moore, J., 1594 Fulton; to P. Moore.. \$1,000

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.
Buonoenose & Schifano, 239 Elizabeth; to Mentallo & Giordano \$95
Blank, J., 227 Ave. A; to S. Kleinberg Blitzer, Mad., 16 Goerk; to I. Silver.. 240
Diamant, A., 180 Eldridge; to Morgenstein Bros. 113
Moses, H. & H., 1690 Third ave.; to C. Hilson 250
Saltzman, E., 66 Essex; to H. German 4,000
Samson, F. & A., 302 Seventh ave.; to O. Gavard 100
Yanowsky, M. & L., 174 Ludlow; to I. Stey 153
Coates, E. W., 11 W. 18th; to E. R. Biehler 43
Deixler, M., 96 Allen; to D. Rosenberg Frolich, A., 1781 Madison ave; to S. Levin 240
Reitman, M., 294 Grand; to M. Block Weber, S., 10 Lisenard; to M. Levin (B) 150
8

Bills of Sale.
Dootleff, P. J., 562 Seventh ave.; to J. Dootleff \$1
Gabel, A., 154 Lewis; to J. Weinstock Heyman, Charles, 829 Ninth ave.; to J. I. Snyder 512
Horowitz, I., 227 Ave. A; to S. Kleinberg 250
Kleinberg, S., 227 Ave. A; to A. Blank 400
Kosofsky, B., 132 Attorney; to B. Freedman 300
Mentallo & Giordano, 239 Elizabeth; to Buonoenose & Schifano 280
Mirande, F. P., 325 E. 119th; to R. D. Ciani 200
Wolper, H., 275 W. 117th; to M. Getheif 153
400

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.
Brandt, C. J., 259 Dean; to H. W. Krudop 3,500
Kastner, E., 182 Ralph ave.; to Wagner & Kastner 700
Meyer & Vollmart, 1008 Herkimer.... 300

Bills of Sale.
Kraul, F. W., 313 Hamburg ave.; to M. Gronfeld 1,250

A Peculiar Butcher Custom

The Australian butchers get generous with their customers. They are above weighing to the ounce. Everything is pounds, quarters, halves and three-quarters. They knock off the odd ounces over the above fractions and fetch the weight back to one of the above regular divisions of a pound, never forward. For instance, if a purchaser buys 15 oz. he pays for 3-4 of a pound. If he buys 11 oz. he pays for 1-2 lb. or 8 oz. and gets the 11 oz. worth of meat just the same. The cutters have it down fine, however, and overweigh very little.

BUSINESS RECORD.

COLORADO.—Hansen & Eggen, Colorado Springs; meats, etc.; succeeded by Hansen & Killian.—Pace & Musser, Colorado Springs; meats, etc.; succeeded by J. E. Musser.

DELAWARE.—R. P. Garey, Wilmington; butter and provisions; dead.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—A. A. Walker, Washington; provisions; sold out to Henry Gover.

GEORGIA.—S. M. Wilson, Atlanta; meats, etc.; A. H. Harris succeeds.

ILLINOIS.—H. H. Walker, Jonesboro; meat market; chattel mortgage on stock and fixtures.

INDIANA.—J. W. Woerner, Indianapolis; meats; chattel mortgage, \$332.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—G. W. Brazelton, Chickasha; meats; succeeded by Ray Bros.

KENTUCKY.—Carpenter & Curd, Burgin; meats; succeeded by Curd & Curd.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Brown & Cummings, Beverly; provisions; sold out to M. A. Blair & Son.—L. Barish, Boston; provisions, etc.; discontinued.—Fogarty & McMillen, Boston; provisions; Wm. McMillen dead.—Jos. Kinsman, Boston; provisions; discontinued.—Jos. Dorley, Quincy; provisions; discontinued.—Lena Foster, Boston; fish; chattel mortgage, \$250; John Harriman, Boston; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.

—Charles S. McCarthy, Boston; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$245.—Edward D. Saucier, Fitchburg; meats; petition in bankruptcy.—Frederick B. Barden, Marion; provisions; R. E. mortgage, \$1,100.—Dominick Rogers, Somerville; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$800; foreclosed.—Albert O. Packard, Taunton; provisions; sold real estate and gave real estate mortgage, \$1,000.

MISSOURI.—Lorenz Mueller, St. Louis; meat market; sold out.

MONTANA.—Great Falls Meat Co., Great Falls; meats; incorporated, capital \$150,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—G. S. Gage, Lebanon; provisions; sold out to A. C. Rowell.—Henry I. Faucher, Manchester; provisions; assigned.—Mius Bros. & Co., Keene; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$1,000; discharged.

—Gagne Bros, Manchester; provisions; A. Gagne, individually; R. E. and mortgage, \$1,200.

OHIO.—Henry Goldenitz, Continental; meats; sold out.—Fred Siemann, Dayton; meats; succeeded by H. Wolcott.—J. E. Hoffer, Mansfield; meat; R. E. mortgage, \$800.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Kasper Trunk, Oil City; meats; succeeded by E. Loblenz.—Henry H. Hooley, Point Carbon; butcher; execution, \$200.

RHODE ISLAND.—Daniel J. Doherty, Providence; meats; attached, \$200.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—J. J. Henneberry, Charleston; butcher; dead.

TEXAS.—J. A. Luster, Temple; meats; burned out; insurance, \$500.

WASHINGTON.—Owen & Tully, Cle Elum; meats; succeeded by Tully & Co.

WISCONSIN.—Wm. Buhler, Merrill; meats; chattel mortgage, \$200 (on building).—Charles Moedinger, Milwaukee; meats; R. E. mortgage, \$1,000.

NEW SHOPS.

Price Bros. will open a meat business on Liberty street, Gerard, Ohio.

H. Brown has opened his new meat market on East Main street, Los Gatos, Cal.

Jacob L. Saal has gone into the meat business at Ashland, O.

J. B. Hodges will build a new meat market at Houghton, Mich.

Sensible Move.

The Jersey City Butchers will give away no fat or bones. To this end the following card is exhibited in the markets of many butchers:

ON AND AFTER SEPT. 1, NO MORE SUET OR FAT WILL BE GIVEN AWAY FREE WITH ROASTS, CHOPS, STEAKS, LIVER, ETC. ALL SUET AND FAT WILL BE SOLD BY THE POUND.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

A 2,000 lb. ox will be roasted for the picnic and barbecue of the Milwaukee, Wis., Retail Butchers' Association on August 10. The association has 300 members, so a big general crowd is expected.

The Benchmen's Association of Newark, N. J., have decided in their fight for Sunday closing to boycott unfriendly butchers.

The Benchmen's Association of Hudson County, Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson and Hackensack, N. J., gave a monster parade Monday night. The big picnic was held at Greenville Scheutzen Park. Nearly 4,000 tickets were sold for the event.

The convention of the Eastern National Retail Butchers' Association meets at Washington, D. C., August 4th and 5th.

The Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Atlanta, Ga., met last week and elected delegates to the annual State Convention at Warm Springs, which met on Tuesday and Wednesday (22d and 23d) of this week. The convention had attending delegates from the following Georgia cities: Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Athens, Columbus, Rome, Milledgeville, Valdosta, Thomasville and Brunswick. The officers of the Atlanta organization are: C. A. Tappan, president; Carl Wolfsheimer, first vice-president; A. C. Minhinnet, second vice-president; A. W. Farlinger, secretary and treasurer.

The Associated Retail Butchers, of Flint, Saginaw, and Bay City, Mich., were in Detroit last week, 1,500 of them having a good time and pulling off exciting games in Pine Grove Park, at the annual outing.

The Butchers' Association of Toronto, Can., gave 5,000 people an enjoyable public picnic at Exhibition Park. The Butchers' Associations will hold their own picnic on the 30th inst.

The date for the annual convention of the Ohio State Retail Butchers' Association has been postponed to September at the request of the Cincinnati Association. The convention meets this year at Youngstown. It is felt that the early fall will give a better meeting.

The Hudson County Butchers' Association on Wednesday filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk at Jersey City, N. J.

The officers of the organization are: Wm. H. Hunt, president; Samuel Bush, vice-president; Julius Wallstein, secretary; Peter Gutler, treasurer.

The incorporators of the association are: Horatio T. Malloy, Louis Vettermann, Morris Wersbart, Herman W. Schmidt, George J. Sannrock, Charles Bonin, H. Socherger, John Schmidt, H. C. Streckfuss, Charles Futterer, Louis Ehrhart, Conrad Sauer, Frank Hevert, Charles Peters, August S. Apel, Herman Breuel, William Stauffmann, Charles Haag and Martin Cooke.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Henry Detze has closed his butcher shop at Rossford, O.

Mr. Bowers succeeds Bowers & Averill in the meat market business at Fond du Lac, Wis.

Miles and Jacobs have dissolved their market partnership at Portsmouth, O. Mr. Jacobs retires.

Sylvester Seage, of Jerseyville, has bought the meat department of the Dahmus-Keill Grocery Company, at Granite City.

James O'Neill, of Cohoes, N. Y., has bought the meat and provision market of Fay & Meehan, on Park ave., Mechanicsville.

Henry Jackson has bought a half interest in the Wilsoxen meat market at Parkersburg, W. Va.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

Wm. S. Devery, late chief of police, is giving free meat and groceries to the poor of "de Nint." He gives the orders to the local butchers and grocers.

Restaurant proprietors think it time to give the prices on the menu card a shove-up.

Thomas Goulard, the well-known meat inspector of Thomas Goulard & Co., at 38 Whitehall st., is dead.

A new meat market will open on Eighth ave., near 46th st., on August 9. Prizes will be given away.

A Texas gentleman who was in New York City last week looked through the markets and abattoirs of the city and said, "They are fine and sell fine beef."

The Sunday-openers seem to be fewer in New York City or the surveillance upon them has been relaxed. The shops seem to respect the law.

Stole from Butcher. Convicted Himself

George Nockel, Washington Market butcher, caught a thief taking his clothes. The scamp was caught, arraigned, acted as his own lawyer and convicted himself. He even thought that he knew more than the Recorder who offered to help him in the examination of his witnesses.

THE NEW YORK BUTCHERS' DRESSED BEEF COMPANY

The New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Company is now officially organized. On Tuesday the company's organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: Arthur Bloch (of the market firm of A. S. & I. Bloch), president; Mayer Meyers (the well-known dressed beef dealer), vice president; William G. Wagner (the market-man at Thirty-third street and First avenue, and president of the National Retail Butchers' M. P. Association), secretary. Aaron Buchsbaum, the Ninth avenue butcher, is treasurer.

Every one of the officers is a prominent well-known and a wealthy meat-trade man. Their combined wealth is reputed to be not far short of \$2,000,000. The butchers thus begin their abattoir experience and life with some of their ablest, best and most substantial men at the wheel.

President Bloch, of the new company, is also president of the New York Retail Butchers' Fat Melting Association, at Forty-first street and North River. He is the senior proprietor of the well-known "Astor Market," which, until recently, stood at Sixtieth street and Fifth avenue.

Vice-President Meyers is one of New York's largest corn-fed beef buyers and sellers of prime carcass beef. He has for many years been a conspicuous figure at the sales of fat stock in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and other prime beef steer yards. Mr. Meyers was an-

THE PLEASANT McLEAN OUTING.

The Employees of James McLean Benefit and Aid Association will hold an outing in Meierdierck's Rock Cellar Park (Hudson County Boulevard, opposite Herman ave.), Guttenberg, N. J., today. The park opens at 2 p. m. It will be a most enjoyable affair. There will be prize bowling. The single tickets admit ladies and gentlemen. The directions for getting to the park from New York City are as follows: Take the 42d street, Franklin st., 14th st., Christopher or Barclay st. ferry on the New York side, transfer to the North Bergen cars on the Jersey side. Get off at Herman ave., Guttenberg, buy your ticket and walk in.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, July 23, 1902: Beef, 900 pounds; veal, 2,250 pounds; poultry, 3,400 pounds; pork, 3,395; total, 9,945 pounds.

"Stars" and "Premiums"

In the championship ball game at Equitable Park last Saturday, between Swift's Premiums and Armour's Stars, the former defeated the latter by a score of 8 to 6 runs. The teams lined up as follows:

Armour's Stars—Wallace, Moore, Walton, Kaiser, J. O'Connor, N. O'Connor, Hamnell, S. Brown, and White.

Swift's Premiums.—A. Hollenbeck, Gildersleeve, Stapleton, Leishman, Bardine, Avery, Hahn, L. Hollenbeck, and W. Benner.

The game sounded like a break in corn on the New York Stock Exchange. The playing itself was up to the professional standard in many respects. The various branch managers of the Armour and Swift houses and a big crowd were present.

HE TRIED TO FEED AMERICANS RANGE-TO-MOUTH BEEF.

The Marquis de Mores who came to the United States many years ago to feed beef from "range to mouth" and failed, after losing several millions of dollars, was killed in upper Egypt in 1896. The courts are just now trying his assassins for the crime. The noble marquis founded Medora, in North Dakota. Medora became famous in more recent years as a horse abattoir center. That failed also.

nually selected as one of the fat-stock judges at the annual fat-stock shows.

Secretary Wagner is the secretary of the New York Butchers' Fat Melting Association, and of the New York Butchers' Calf Skin Association, both prosperous co-operative retail butchers' concerns. Mr. Wagner is at present the president of the National Retail Butchers' and Meat Dealers' M. P. Association, and has been a national organization president for some years.

Treasurer Buchsbaum is one of the wealthiest and one of the best known butchers and business men in New York City. He is a bank director and owns more than one meat market in the metropolis.

The above gentlemen, with James Weston (of the wholesale beef-carcass firm of Weston & Levy, at Forty-fourth street and First avenue), Jacob Bloch (of the retail meat firm of Bloch Bros., Third avenue and 119th street), and Wm. Griscom, of Brooklyn, constitute the board of directors.

Five of the directors formerly, or do now, slaughter their own stock. All of the directors but two—Mr. Meyers and Mr. Weston—are retail butchers. The others are wholesale meat dealers.

The plans for the six-story abattoir plant have been approved, and building will commence at an early date. The plot is at Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets and Eleventh avenue.

A COMMENT ON THE NEW ABATTOIR.

A prominent Wallabout Market meat man commenting on the Retail Butchers' Dressed Beef Company project says:

To succeed it would require many millions of dollars in addition to the one million to start with.

To begin with, railroad transportation would be most difficult to arrange, amounting almost to the creation of a new railroad. Then, cash must be paid for cattle to be slaughtered, after which there must be ten days' refrigeration of the meat before it could be sold. Taking all contingencies of expense into consideration, the \$50,000 working capital would not suffice for a day's business, if it is to amount to anything.

Cooling an Abattoir Idea

The Hebrew abattoir scheme is cooling off. There were two difficulties in the way: Money to build the plant and getting cheap cattle from which to make cheaper beef.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Crocker Meat Company has been incorporated. Capital \$10,000. Corporators: Samuel Crocker, Debora B. Crocker, and Bert McDonald, Pueblo, Colo.

Carlton Smith, a Glen Cove, N. Y., butcher, by accident locked an Oyster Bay negro in his ice box last week, and is now being sued for \$1,000 for shivers.

The Crescent City Slaughter House Co., of New Orleans, La., has been leased for a term of 25 years.

Burglars blew open Armour's safe at the branch house in Stamford, Conn., and got \$50 only.

The United States' Chief Chemist, Dr. W. H. Wiley, is making food experiments on "hoboes" for the information of the various state food commissioners—and Germany.

Elmer W. See is the new manager for Roth & Co. at their Paterson, N. J., branch, succeeding Mr. Kriedel, who has been promoted the managership at Red Bank.

Eighty Buffalo, N. Y., butchers were in default of their market licenses at the close of last week. The penalty is \$50 each. Summonses are to fetch them around. The license law is not popular.

Many butchers of the First and Fifth wards of Cohoes, N. Y., by agreement, close their markets Thursdays at noon during July and August. The coolers close at noon on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of July and August.

Mice set fire to a provision store at Council Bluffs, Ia. The mice escaped but the building did not.

The butchers of Moline, Ia., are getting ready to close from 1 to 3 p. m., except Saturdays, until October 1. Most of the marketmen have consented.

Henry Sayers (Henry Sayers & Co.), of St. Louis, Mo., is suing the local Retail Butchers' Association for \$1,000.

Swift & Company last week gave South Omaha, Omaha and Council Bluffs what is now called out there "the parade of parades." Every resident of the black prairies read: "Use Swift's Pride Soap." On the one mile of wagons was also this inscription: "Save your clothes, not your wrappers."

The Akron Pure Milk Co., of Akron, O., asked for an injunction to restrain its rival from soliciting orders from its customers. Here's a hint for butchers. Frank Potoszki, a Detroit butcher, had one of his customers arrested for accusing him of making short change. His cash register told the truth, however, and showed the lady that she was in error.

Clarence B. Ingraham, of Ingraham, Swift & Co., at Hartford, Conn., has retired from the firm. The house is no longer a commission house.

George Rowan, the Northwestern manager for Swift & Co., was killed in a runaway last week at Missoula, Mont.

Mr. McGee has succeeded W. M. Murdock as branch manager for Nelson Morris & Co. at Jermyn, Pa.

"Near the entrance may be seen a counter loaded down with good things to eat—products of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.," is how the Kansas City "World" describes the opening last week of the big Western co-operative store, at 1,330 Grand street, of that city.

A Conservative Investment



You are in business to make money.

You cannot maké money if it is not known that you are in business.

You must make your business known to the greatest number of possible patrons.

You must do it with least loss of money and energy.

You do not want to pay for the same thing twice.

You can make money by making it known that you are in business to earnest business men, with the least expenditure of energy and money, by advertising to the exclusive circle of readers of

***THE
National Provisioner***

A Trade Necessity That Commands Attention!

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts this week were 46,500; last week 48,500; same week last year 81,100. Proportion of common cattle was moderate all week, but prices were 10 cents lower; top for week was 8.30. Grass beefs broke 20 cents during the week owing to abundance, the best selling around 5.50. Stockers and feeders are in big supply, prices are steady with close the same as last week; enquiry for these increases. Top feeders for week 5.50; best stockers 5.25. Liberal run of southerners well taken care of; prices steady with last Friday on steers, cows a shade higher; best steers 5.65; good cows 3.20; veals closing weak at 5 cents for best.

Hog receipts for the week were 22,600; last week 24,300; same week last year 86,100. Steady decline all week amounting to 40 cents in spite of extreme light supplies. Speculators do not attribute decline to prospects for corn crop. Top for week 7.90. Saturday's market was without strength but with slight reaction until Thursday, closing week at a trifle stronger than low point.

Sheep receipts this week were 15,100; last week 17,600; same week last year 18,800. Receipts amounting to about the same each day made market even stronger than usual. Receipts ran largely to lambs which showed good strength until Tuesday, but broke 30 cents since then. Sheep advanced every day and amounting to 50 cents for the week, while lambs are the same as a week ago. Top lambs for the week 6.65; top westerners 4.40; feeders 3.60.

Hides, green salted, 7½; side brand over 35 lbs., 7½; bulls, dry flint, 12½; dry salt, 11.

Packer's purchases were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	11,405	5,082	3,382
Fowler	380	2,650	270
Schwarzschild	3,709	3,027	2,942
Swift	8,025	7,130	392
Cudahy	5,183	5,827	2,013
Ruddy	524	123	399

ST. JOSEPH

The demand was strong for the class of beefs having quality of hard finish; firm prices all last week, with well fattened but plain quality native going at 8.27½. The medium corn cattle and good heavy grassers, however, lost mostly 25c., while the common and medium natives and light to medium grassers declined 25c. to 65c. The cattle showing the loss in value made up a heavy proportion of the receipts, and had to compete with quarantine arrivals. The general cow and heifer showed a net decline of 25c., with the demand good at the lower range of values. There was an increase supply of stock cattle, while the number of country buyers did not equal the receipts, which left an accumulation of cattle in the pens, and caused prices to break to 25c. to 50c. for days. A good share of the offerings were stockers and feeders from Western Nebraska and Colorado.

Receipts in the quarantine division were of fairly good numbers, and while they showed a decrease with the heavy receipts

of the previous week they displayed a liberal increase with a year ago. Steers predominated, and the demand was good at 25c. to 40c. lower prices, with instances quoted 65c. off. Cows and heifers advanced 10c. early in the week, but before the close the gain was wiped out, and a decline of 10c. was recorder. Calves met with a good demand at unchanged values.

The improved conditions in the country permitted a freer movement of hogs to market, and the trend of values has been downward since early last week, which has also been helped along by the lower provision trade. The market was top-heavy after it passed the \$8 mark, and the sudden drop in prices was no surprise to the general trade. Values have slumped off 25c. to 35c. for the two days thus far this week. Prices to-day ranged from 7.30c. to 7.75c., with the bulk selling at 7.40c. to 7.60c.

The course of the sheep market last week was a source of great joy to both the seller and shipper, and they were highly pleased with the local market. Buyers competed sharply among themselves for supplies, and forced prices up 25c. to 40c. for sheep and 15c. to 25c. for lambs. Western range sheep made up a fair proportion of the offerings, and they met with a good reception from the killers, although the offerings were not in very good flesh.

OMAHA

CATTLE.—The fat cattle market has had a bad break this week, owing largely to the heavy receipts of western and southern grassers. Strictly good to choice dry lot beefs are generally scarce and higher than a week ago, the fair to good kinds are 25 to 35c. lower and the common to fair grassy and half fat grades are all of half a dollar lower than last week. Cow stuff has been hit even harder, and values show a decline for the week of 75c. to \$1.00 on practically all grades. Trade in stockers and feeders has been of rather limited proportion. Receipts were liberal enough, but buyers were rather scarce, owing to the fact that fine weather kept farmers at home in the hay and harvest fields. Prices took a drop of 40 to 50c., and the feeling was very weak. It is generally expected that the decline will bring out the buyers and a lively trade is expected next week.

HOGS.—Although receipts this week have been about the same as last and not much over half as heavy as a year ago, the market has ruled slow and lower as a general thing. Packers have made a determined effort to get prices down, but the break has not been as serious as might have been expected. Buyers are looking closely after the quality of the offerings, and while heavy and butcher grades still command a premium, it is quality rather than weight that determines the price. The bulk of the decent hogs sell within a comparatively narrow range. Local prices continue practically on a par with Chicago, so that receipts from western Iowa points appear to be on the increase.

SHEEP.—Supplies have been considerably lighter this week, and the market has been considerably higher for both mutton and feeder grades, the advance for the six days amounting to fully half a dollar. Inquiry for feeder sheep and lambs have been coming in rapidly and the supply has hardly been equal to the demand.

ST. LOUIS

(Special letter to the National Provisioner from Evans-Snyder-Buel.)

Receipts, market conditions and purchases for week ending Saturday, July 19, 1902, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.—Cattle, 28,848; hogs, 13,477; sheep, 12,031.

CATTLE.—Native receipts were light. No strictly choice or fancy beef steers on sale. Best beef here ruled about steady; common and medium grades of half-fat grassers, which come in direct competition with Texans and Westerns, declined 25 to 40c. Arrivals of stockers and feeders were light; best grades of good weights were in strong demand at fully steady prices; light weight and medium grades closed 15 to 25c. lower. Receipts of cow and heifer butcher stuff were also light; best grades ruled steady, but medium to pretty good kinds were fully 25c. lower. Very best grades of cows and calves were in strong demand at fully steady prices; common and medium grades met with slow sale at values which were barely steady. During the week bulk brought \$27 to \$35 per cow and calf; extreme range was \$22 to \$40. Under light receipts, veal calves ruled practically the same as last week. Quarantine receipts were the heaviest of the year, amounting to about 775 cars. Under a limited demand the market ruled uneven and irregular. The quality of the offerings was about the same as last week. Bulk of the beef steers closed fully 50c. lower than last week, and in some cases showed even a further decline. There were no choice, heavyweight cattle here, and few that could be termed good. Receipts of cows were liberal, and the fore part of the week prices declined 15 to 20c., but under a better demand the latter part of the week prices advanced 5 to 10c. Receipts of bulls were moderate, but the quality was common and values were about 10c. lower. Arrivals of calves were liberal; best ruled strong to higher; others about steady. During the week steers sold in full range of \$2.90 to \$6; bulk, \$3.75 to \$5; cows and heifers, \$2 to \$5; bulk, \$2.70 to \$3.35; stags and oxen, 2.50 to 4.15; calves, \$2.25 to \$9.50 per head; bulk, \$8 to \$9.

HOGS.—Receipts for the week were light and quality was only fair. The week opened with an easy feeling, but later more strength was developed, and the top of \$8.25 was reached. Receipts are growing lighter each week, and prices are gradually climbing upward; and as we can see no reason why arrivals should increase, we expect to see good hogs go still higher. The week's closing business was transacted on the following basis: Butchers and prime heavies, \$8 to \$8.25; light mixed, \$7.70 to \$8; heavy pigs, \$7 to \$7.50; light pigs, \$6 to \$7; rough heavies, \$7 to \$7.75.

SHEEP.—Receipts were fairly liberal, but the bulk of the arrivals were lambs. Sheep strong to 25c. higher, while lambs declined about 25c. Best sheep sold from \$4 to \$4.25; best lambs, \$6 to \$6.50; stock sheep, \$2.50 to \$3; best bucks, \$2 to \$2.50.

Purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Nelson Morris & Co.....	6,711	4,178	4,015
Swift & Co.....	9,024	4,167	5,624
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.3,150	1,891	231	
Armour & Co.....	3,129		
Butchers	946	2,043	1,210
Eastern Account.....		907	
Hammond & Co.....	360		
Kingan & Co.....	271		

Tuesday, July 22, 1902.

CATTLE.—Native receipts have been light; best grades are steady, with others selling a shade lower. Quarantine arrivals have been heavy, and prices have declined 15 to 25c.

HOGS.—Although receipts have not been unusually heavy, unfavorable advices from other points have caused the market to break about 25c., as compared with Saturday.

SHEEP.—Receipts have been light, and values are practically unchanged.

TOP

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
ROOM 705 GREAT NORTHERN BUILDING.

LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, July 16.....	15,440	1,155	19,944	12,450
Thursday, July 17.....	6,156	821	14,405	6,627
Friday, July 18.....	2,032	259	10,773	10,294
Saturday, July 19.....	670	25	7,054	1,352
Monday, July 21.....	17,817	691	37,348	11,396
Tuesday, July 22.....	5,069	1,597	16,581	9,278
Wednesday, July 23.....	13,000	1,000	20,000	12,000
Week thus far.....	35,896	3,288	72,929	32,676
Same time last week.....	41,138	3,690	63,111	45,920
Cor. time 1901.....	62,675	3,791	86,026	35,326
Total last week.....	40,990	4,795	95,348	64,193
Previous week.....	46,772	4,634	121,827	81,790
Cor. week 1901.....	60,246	5,783	157,837	90,213
Cor. week 1900.....	46,529	3,467	115,507	60,375

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, July 16.....	3,108	106	2,078	366
Thursday, July 17.....	3,303	94	1,747	...
Friday, July 18.....	2,281	94	2,343	...
Saturday, July 19.....	365	10	937	...
Monday, July 21.....	3,435	88	5,931	232
Tuesday, July 22.....	1,943	30	2,002	120
Wednesday, July 23.....	3,000	100	6,000	1,000

Range of Cattle Values.

Extra good beefs, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.....	8.00@8.70
Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.....	7.50@8.00
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	6.50@7.50
Plain to common beef steers.....	5.50@6.50
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.50@5.50
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.50@5.50
Fair to medium feeders.....	3.50@4.50
Plain to fair light stockers.....	3.25@4.00
Bulls, good to choice.....	4.25@5.25
Bulls, common to medium.....	3.00@4.25
Good fat cows and heifers.....	5.00@6.00
Good cuttings and fair beef cows.....	3.50@4.25
Common to good culling cows.....	2.25@2.50
Veal, calves, common to fancy.....	6.50@7.00
Corn fed Western steers.....	6.50@8.00
Fed Texas Steers.....	6.00@7.00
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	3.50@4.50

Range of Hog Values.

Extra prime heavy.....	7.65@7.90
Selected medium and heavy butchers.....	7.50@7.70
Good to choice heavy packing.....	7.55@7.75
Fair to good heavy packing.....	7.40@7.50
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	7.25@7.40
Good to choice light mixed.....	7.25@7.45
Assorted light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	7.20@7.45
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.....	6.75@7.15
Rough, stags and throwouts.....	5.00@6.00

Range of Sheep Values.

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.....	4.50@5.25
Good to choice native wethers.....	4.75@5.25
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	4.00@4.50
Good to prime Western muttons.....	4.50@5.00
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	4.25@4.85
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	3.00@4.00
Culls, bucks and tail-end lots.....	2.50@3.00
Plain to choice yearlings.....	5.00@5.25
Lambs, poor to fair.....	4.50@6.00
Lambs, good to fancy.....	6.00@7.00

Packers' Purchases Last Week.

Armour & Co.....	20,600
Anglo-American.....	7,100
Boyd & Lunham.....	4,800
Continental Packing Co.....	7,900
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	2,300
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	5,200
Nelson Morris & Co.....	7,000
Swift & Company.....	21,500
S. & S.....	4,900
City butchers.....	5,800

Total87,100

General Live Stock Situation

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—As per our suggestions in last letter calling the attention of the trade to the strained condition of the market, this fact has been fully satisfied by the packers the past week, and with very little effort the hog market has declined 25 to 40c. as compared with prices one week ago. The liquidation in the provision market has been one of the important features, which, together with more liberal receipts, has given them an excellent opportunity to hammer the market. The qual-

ity on Monday showed a great improvement, but generally speaking the average quality is only fair. It would not be surprising to see some reaction from the present decline as a break of this kind will necessitate the handlers of hogs buying them at a big reduction, and it will naturally bring about lighter receipts.

The supply of hogs the latter part of July is generally more liberal, and while we think the good hogs are in strong hands, do not believe that they will be willing to sacrifice them on any further break, but believe that present prices are plenty high considering the quality, and unless more strength develops in the provision trade it would not be surprising to see a further decline.

The bulk of fair to good heavy packing hogs to-day sold from 7.35 to 7.55, with medium weight mixed from 7.45 to 7.65, and prime assorted medium weights, medium butchers and prime heavy from 7.70 to 7.85. Packers are discriminating against the rough heavy hogs as usual, and advise the trade to be very careful in handling that kind and be sure and have them bought on good margins.

CATTLE.—The scarcity of prime cattle is quite noticeable, and prices have reached another notch higher, and in fact all kinds of good cattle are selling at the highest prices of the season. One bunch of fancy cattle sold at 9c., and there is a good demand for prime cattle from 8c. upwards. The half-matured and grass cattle, if anything, hold their own, but it is a hard matter to get them off at satisfactory prices.

Butcher stock is selling about steady at the close of last week, the usual discount being made on grass stock. The demand is fairly good for stockers and feeders at about steady prices.

SHEEP.—The receipts of sheep and lambs this week have been extremely light, owing to the fact that last week was a demoralizing one to the trade, and naturally caused shippers to hold back their consignments. We look for increased receipts here and at the river markets next week, and believe it will be only reasonable to expect some reduction in price after an advance of 25 to 50c.

Very few feeders are coming to market, although there is quite a good demand for feeding sheep and lambs, prices ranging from 4.25 to 4.50 for feeding lambs and 3.25 to 3.50 for yearlings.

Provision Letters

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazarus & Co.)

The market on S. P. and green meats is a shade easier, with packers inclined to move a little stuff. Trade is rather slow, both in export and domestic lines. We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 av., nominally 12; 12@14 av., nominally 12; 14@16 av., nominally 12; 18@20 av., nominally 12; green picnic, 5@6 av., nominally 9½; 6@8 av., nominally 9½; 8@10 av., nominally 9½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 av., nominally 9½; green skinned hams, 16@18 av., nominally 12½; 18@20 av., nominally 12½; green clear bellies, 6@8 av., nominally 13½@14; 8@10 av., nominally 12½@13; 10@12 av., nominally 12½@12½.

UNCLE SAM IN SMITHFIELD MARKET

Americans are not capturing the English meat market. Great Britain has comparatively few cattle in proportion to population.

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

MONDAY, JULY 21.

	Open	High	Low	Close
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.70	10.70	10.62½	10.67½
Sept.....	10.75	10.80	10.65	10.75
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.70	10.72½	10.67½	10.60
Sept.....	10.70	10.72½	10.67½	10.67½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	17.37½	17.40	17.32½	17.40
Sept.....	18.40	18.42½	18.00	18.00

TUESDAY, JULY 22.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.67½	10.67½	10.42½	10.42½
Sept.....	10.67½	10.80	10.50	10.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.40	10.40	10.15	10.15
Sept.....	10.60	10.65	10.20	10.25
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	17.47½	17.47½	17.25	17.15
Sept.....	17.80	17.95	17.35	17.30

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.52½	10.52½	10.40	10.42½
Sept.....	10.50	10.67½	10.50	10.57½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.25	10.25	10.35	10.25
Sept.....	10.25	10.35	10.25	10.57½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.20
Sept.....	17.25	17.45	17.25	17.35

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.50	10.50	10.65	10.77½
Sept.....	10.65	10.80	10.65	10.77½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.42½	10.55	10.42½	10.50
Sept.....	10.42½	10.55	10.42½	10.55
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept.....	17.40	17.55	17.40	17.55
July.....	18.00	18.07	17.87½	17.87½

FRIDAY, JULY 25.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	17.20	17.25	17.20	17.25
Sept.....	17.65	17.70	17.25	17.37
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.82	10.82	10.80	10.80
Sept.....	10.90	11.00	10.77	10.92
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.60	10.62	10.40	10.47
Sept.....	10.60	10.62	10.40	10.50

The Englishmen took a liking to American beef and asked for it. Our houses began preparing to supply it under their own supervision. Instead of setting up shop against the British dealer American houses first sold on commission; then bought the other fellow out at a price which suited the seller. This sort of business transaction extended from London into Liverpool, Manchester and other places.

Smithfield Market, London, is, for instance, the center of the British wholesale meat trade. In this market there are about 300 stalls and refrigerators under the management of the market committee of the city. These stalls did from \$20,000 to \$250,000 worth of business annually. Ten years ago not an American had a stall in Smithfield Market. Then came the now bruited American "invasion." The new comers gradually bought up stalls for a footing, paying from \$75,000 to \$125,000 per stand. This has been going on for years and is no sudden or new thing. As long as Englishmen like American beef the packers on this side see that they get it. John Bull likes the fine beef of this side of the "pond."

Mr. Adolf Borser, of The United Dressed Beef Company, was thrown from his carriage last Tuesday and died Wednesday. The National Provisioner extends its condolences to the relatives of the deceased.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.45
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.50
3 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., 1/4 doz. to case.....	18.25

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.50
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF

Solid

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.50
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.50
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.00
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$9.00	\$9.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.80	4.90
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, 1/2 doz. in box.....	12.75	13.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	.90	1.00

BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef.....	\$14.50
Plate beef.....	15.50
Extra mess beef.....	12.00
Prime mess beef.....	13.00
Beef hams.....	21.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets.....	14 1/2
Insides.....	16 1/2
Outsides.....	14
Knuckles.....	16
Reg. cloths.....	12

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a 13 1/2
skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a 15
Shoulders.....	a 11
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a 11 1/2
Breakfast bacon.....	a 10 1/2

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	a 10 1/2
Hocks.....	a 6
Dry salt spare ribs.....	3 a 4
Pork Tenderloins.....	a 16 1/2
Pork loins.....	a 12 1/2
Spare ribs.....	a 6 1/2
Trimnings.....	a 10 1/2
Boston butts.....	a 6
Cheek meat.....	a 5
Leaf lard.....	a 10 1/2
skinned shoulders.....	a 10

BUTTERINE

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, Natural color.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
No. 2, Natural color.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
No. 3, Natural color.....	15 1/2 @ 17 1/2
No. 4, Natural color.....	16 1/2 @ 18 1/2

F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, Natural color.....	11 @ 12
No. 2.....	14 @ 15
No. 3.....	14 1/2 @ 16
No. 4.....	15 1/2 @ 17

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
Borax.....	7 1/2 a 8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.....	a 3 1/2
White clarified.....	a 4 1/2
Plantation granulated.....	a 4 1/2
Yellow clarified.....	a 4 1/2

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.75
Michigan gran., carlots, per ton.....	3.50
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.10

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a 15
Beef middles, set of 67 ft.....	a 55
Beef bungs, each.....	a 11 1/2
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 45
Hog bungs, exports.....	a 9 1/2
Medium, each.....	a 4 1/2
Small, each.....	a 1 1/2
She p casings, per bundle.....	a 6 1/2

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 21.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,500	—	2,363	59,141	510
Sixtieth St.....	2,401	94	7,350	1,733	429
Fortieth St.....	—	—	—	—	11,918
West Shore Railroad.....	3,002	60	—	230	—
Lehigh Valley.....	2,785	—	—	—	3,018
Balt. & Ohio Rail'd.....	405	—	—	2,983	—
Scattering.....	—	—	75	33	—
Totals.....	11,099	154	9,788	44,129	20,474
Totals last week.....	9,510	176	9,162	48,586	17,054

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO JULY 21.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., ss. Teutonic.....	—	—	1,300
Morris Beef Co., ss. Cymric.....	—	—	2,250
Morris Beef Co., ss. Campanula.....	—	—	1,900
Morris Beef Co., ss. Canadian.....	378	—	—
Swift Beef Co., ss. Minneapolis.....	389	—	2,950
J. Shambert & Son, ss. Manitou.....	320	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, ss. Minn'polis.....	285	—	—
Schwarzchild & Sulz., ss. Manitou.....	280	—	750
Schwarzchild & S., ss. Minn'polis.....	252	—	1,200
Schwarzchild & S., ss. St. Paul.....	—	—	1,100
R. A. Blackshire, a. Brit. Empire.....	525	—	—
W. A. Sherman, ss. Martello.....	100	—	—
G. H. Hammond Co., ss. Canadian.....	—	—	1,950
Miscellaneous, ss. Pretoria.....	10	82	145
L. S. Dillenback, ss. Caribbee.....	—	20	—

Total exports.....	2,639	102	14,985
Total exports last week.....	1,299	1,612	10,300
Boston exports this week.....	1,649	—	6,879
Philadelphia exports this week.....	350	—	400
Portland exports this week.....	474	—	—
Montreal exports this week.....	2,131	1,454	—
To London.....	2,699	1,069	5,329
To Liverpool.....	3,056	—	15,700
To Glasgow.....	506	105	—
To Bristol.....	318	230	—
To Manchester.....	464	—	—
To Hull.....	100	—	—
To Southampton.....	—	—	1,100
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	10	102	145

Totals to all ports.....	7,243	1,556	22,274
Totals to all ports last week.....	10,290	12,170	14,538

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.25 @ \$8.00
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.90 @ 7.15
Common and ordinary native steers.....	4.75 @ 5.85
Oxen and stags.....	2.75 @ 3.40
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.25 @ 5.10
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.50 @ 5.90

BEEVES.—Receipts for two days were 167 cars, or 3,254 head, including 111 cars of slaughterers and 56 for the market, of which 40 cars at Jersey City and 16 cars at Sixtieth street. Medium to prime steers were in fair demand and steady; common grades slow, closing easier, with three cars unsold; choice dry fed scarce, with firmer feeling.

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 7.75
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Grassers.....	—
Buttermilks.....	4.50 @ 5.00

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	8.05 @ 8.10
Hogs, medium.....	@ 8.10
Hogs, light to medium.....	@ 8.15
Pigs.....	@ 8.15
Roughs.....	6.90 @ 7.15

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, selected, per 100 lbs.....	@ 7.00
Lambs, prime.....	@ 6.50
Lambs, good to choice.....	@ 6.00
Lambs, common to fair.....	@ 5.50
Sheep, selected.....	@ 5.50
Sheep, prime.....	@ 5.50
Sheep, good to choice.....	@ 5.00
Sheep, common to fair.....	@ 5.00

DRESSED BEEF

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Choice native, light.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Common to fair, native.....	10 @ 11

WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Choice native, light.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Native, com. to fair.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	9 @ 10
Choice Western, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair, Texan.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	7 @ 8
Choice cows.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 7
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	12 @ 12
Veals, good to choice.....	11 @ 12
Buttermilks.....	8 @ 7 1/2
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Calves, country dressed, common to good.....	8 @ 9

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring Lambs, choice.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Spring Lambs, common to fair.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Spring Lambs, culls.....	7 @ 7
Sheep, choice.....	9 @ 9
Sheep, good.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sheep, fair to medium.....	8 @ 8
Sheep, culls.....	6 @ 6

DRESSED POULTRY

ICEED

Turkeys—West'n hens, average best.....	14 @ 15
Turkeys—Western toms average best.....	13 @ 14
Turkeys—Poor to fair.....	8 @ 11
Chickens, Phila. large, fancy.....	23 @ 25
Chickens, Phila. mixed sizes.....	18 @ 20
Chickens, Penn. large, per lb.....	18 @ 19
Chickens, Penn. small.....	14 @ 15
Chickens, Western large dry-p't'd.....	17 @ 18
Chickens, Western large scalded.....	17 @ 18
Chickens, Western small.....	14 @ 15
Chickens, Southern broilers, small.....	14 @ 15
Fowls, Western, dry picked, avgs. best.....	14 @ 15
Fowls, Western, scalded, avgs. best.....	14 @ 14
Fowls, Southwestern.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	9 1/2 @ 13
Old Roosters, per lb.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Spring Ducklings, Eastern & L. I., per lb.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Spring Geese, Eastern, per lb.....	14 @ 18
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.....	2.25 @ 2.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	2 @ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	1.25 @ 1.50

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, Heavy.....	14 @ 14 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	10 1/2 @ 11
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 14
Dried beef sets.....	@ 18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	19 @ 20
Smoked shoulders.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Pickled bellies, light.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @ 14
Fresh pork loins, city.....	14 1/2 @ 15

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers, Western, large per lb.....	@ 15
Broilers, small, S'thern & Sh'wn.....	@ 14
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 14
Roosters, old per lb.....	@ 10
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 11
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	70 @ 80
Ducks, Southern & Southwestern per pair.....	60 @ 70
Geese, average, Western, per pair.....	1.12 @ 1.25
Geese, average, Southern and Southwestern, per pair.....	75 @ 90
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	50 @ 25

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 30-50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$35.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$250. @ 300.

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 75c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	35c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 35c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c to 4c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 75c a piece
Oxtails.....	7c to 8c a piece
Beef ribs.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb
Lambe' fries.....	7c to 8c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	8 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30

U. O. M.

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	10
Oil cake.....	7/	7/	10
Bacon.....	10/	15/	10
Eard, tierces.....	10/	15/	10
Cheese.....	15/	20/	2 M
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	10
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	10
Pork, per bbl.....	1/0	2/	10

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large sear-
ers berth terms, Aug. 1/9. Cork for orders.
Aug. 2/15.

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	3 50
XX sheep, per dozen.....	4 25
X sheep, per dozen.....	3 62 1/2
Blind Ribby sheep.....	3 50
Rheep, ribby.....	3 00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4 37 1/2
X lambs, per dozen.....	3 25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	3 75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	1 75
Culls, lambs.....	75

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @ 22
Hog, American, in tea or bbls., per B., F.O.B.....	42
Hog, American 1/2 bbls., per B.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per B.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	15
Beef, rounds, per B.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Beef, hams, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12 1/2
Beef, hams, per B.....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	59
Beef, middles, per B.....	9 @ 12
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	3 1/2 @ 6
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @ 5

SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	4 1/2 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1.....	16
IX moulding.....	15
IX.....	14 1/2
IX.....	14
IX.....	13
IX.....	12
IX.....	11
IX.....	10
IX.....	9
IX.....	8

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per B. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	each 1.53
No. 2 calfskins.....	per B. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per B. .13
No. 2 grassers.....	per B. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.50
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .50
Branded skins.....	piece .50

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/4	12 1/4
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22	21
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	21
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	15
Allspice.....	7	10
Coriander.....	3 1/4	5
Mace.....	42	45

THE FERTILIZER MARKET
BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00	a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50	a 23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	1.85	a 2.00
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.25	a 2.35
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground.....	2.32 1/2	a 2.45
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	18.00	a 20.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00	a 17.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate.....	22.00	a 23.50
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	11.50	a 13.00
Azotite, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.30	a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.00	a 3.15
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.12 1/2	a 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.95	a 3.00
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston.....	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	a 4.00
The same dried.....	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95	a \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent, ex-store.....	1.88	a 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	a 1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.09	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 50 per cent.).....	2.08	a 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. F.....	39	a 40

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Prices remain unchanged for Western ammoniates since our letter of 17th, and most

buyers are holding off awaiting lower prices.

We quote:
Crushed tankage 10 1/2 @ 15 per cent., \$22 @ \$22.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage 10 @ 10 per cent., \$21 @ \$21.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage \$1.90 @ \$1.95 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.07 1/2 @ \$2.10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage 9 @ 20 per cent., \$2.35 and 10 @ \$2.37 1/2 and 10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore.

Recent cables quote \$2.85 c. i. f. Baltimore on foreign sulphate of ammonia, for shipment last three months of this year, but spot is held at \$2.90 to \$2.95 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 25.—Closing—Beef—Extra India mess, strong, 107s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess Western, firm, 82s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., quiet, 30s. Bacon—Quiet: Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 56s.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 59s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 59s.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 58s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 58s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 62s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., quiet, 47s. Lard—Steady: prime Western in tierces, 54s. 6d.; American refined in pails, 54s. 3d. Butter—Nominal. Cheese—Steady; American finest white, 48s.; American finest colored, 49d. Tallow—Price city steady, 28s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits quiet, 34s. Linseed oil dull, 32s. Petroleum, refined dull, 6 1/2 d. Rosin, common firm, 4s. 3d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot dull, 25s. 3d. Tallow—Australian in London steady, 53s.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Business in oleo oil here and abroad during the week under review has been exceedingly quiet, and while prices are nominally unchanged the business done has been very much restricted.

The production of neutral lard is decreasing rapidly in view of the fact that steam lard is proportionately worth more money than neutral lard.

There is no change in the situation of butter oil and stocks on hand in this country, now concentrated in a few hands.

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